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Shamir and Peres Confirm Accord on Unity Government

By James Feron
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's top political leaders confirmed Wednesday that they had reached basic agreement on a bipartisan government and moved to another stage of negotiations: who would get which post in the cabinet.

The leaders, Shimon Peres of the Labor alignment, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, head of the Likud bloc, were reported to have agreed that 10 portfolios would go to each political camp.

But it also appeared likely that the cabinet would be larger, leaving positions for smaller parties that may join the national unity government under formation.

Eight of the 15 parties in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, already have agreed to join the bipartisan effort, or to back it from outside government ranks. The eight parties represent 92 of 120 seats in the chamber.

With basic agreement in place, the day was filled with political maneuvering, the major parties matching names with portfolios and the smaller parties seeking places in the cabinet.

The two leaders met twice, at Mr. Shamir's home and his office, staying out of the public spotlight that had characterized earlier talks in the King David Hotel.

Mr. Peres said after the first session that "we've overcome the outstanding issues between us and started to deal with the structure and composition of the future cabinet." He said he thought the task could be completed by Friday.

Mr. Shamir was a bit more cautious, saying there also were "pending problems in the political guidelines" being drafted. He was more optimistic after the second meeting, saying he saw "no obstacles."

Although radio accounts of cabinet positions fluctuated during the day, it was agreed that Mr. Peres would be prime minister for the first half of the 50-month govern-

ment and Mr. Shamir deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Then their roles would be reversed.

Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labor prime minister, will be defense minister for the full term, but will have a Likud member as deputy, presumably to monitor policy on Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

Victor Shemtov, head of the Mapam faction of the alignment, which opposes working with Likud, described the coalition as "based on two opposing blocs, each enjoying a veto—a prime minister without a majority in the cabinet."

Mapam has indicated that its six members will leave the 44-member alignment once the coalition is formed. The rightist Tehiya party, a member of the last Likud coalition, similarly plans to leave if the bipartisan government, as indicated, does not continue a policy of building settlements in occupied territory.

Groups in favor of such development spoke angrily during the day of what they saw as an intended freeze of settlement policy, and indicated they would return to an earlier tactic, the establishment of unauthorized settlements.

Yuvael Meir, head of the Tehiya party, said that "we will not be deterred" and that "settlement will continue in the private sector."

Elyakim Haetsni, a spokesman for settlement groups, said in a radio interview: "The Israeli government will be delineating an area just as the British government did in 1939, to say in this area no Jewish settlements. It's a white paper, and against a white paper as we learned from our fathers, you fight with settlements. We shall continue the settlement movement."

Likud has pursued a vigorous settlement policy for several years. Earlier, it had tolerated unauthorized settlements and later officially recognized them.



President Konstantin U. Chernenko of the Soviet Union, left, applauds after presenting awards on Wednesday to Vladimir Dzhanibekov, right, and two other Soviet cosmonauts.

Chernenko Reappears in Moscow, Awarding Medals to 3 Cosmonauts

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Participating Wednesday in a Kremlin ceremony honoring three cosmonauts, President Konstantin U. Chernenko of the Soviet Union made his first public appearance since July.

Miss Savitskaya, the first woman to walk in space, and Mr. Volk, who received the nation's highest award, Hero of the Soviet Union, Mr. Dzhanibekov, who has twice received the award of Hero of the Soviet Union, was given the Order of Lenin on Wednesday.

After complimenting Miss Savitskaya and Mr. Dzhanibekov on their work, Mr. Chernenko said that he hoped space would remain a peaceful frontier and that the United States would accept a Soviet invitation to discuss weapons in space.

"It is vitally important to make certain that space should be peaceful and nothing but peaceful," the Soviet press agency Tass quoted Mr. Chernenko as having said. "It is this aim that is sought by our proposals for talks with a view to preventing the militarization of space."

Space should be "not an arena of military rivalry but an arena of peaceful cooperation among states irrespective of their social systems," he said.

The three cosmonauts honored Wednesday were sent into space July 17 and spent 11 days working with three cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-7 space complex. The other cosmonauts are due to surpass the Soviet endurance record of 211 days in space Thursday.

The awards presentation was not broadcast live on Soviet television, but was shown later on the main evening news, Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who is considered to have close ties to official Soviet circles, had said Tuesday that Mr. Chernenko was likely to appear at the ceremony.

The Communist Party leader was last seen in public July 13, when he met with the United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar. Two days later, Tass said Mr. Chernenko had gone on vacation. It did not report his return.

A Foreign Ministry official said Monday that Mr. Chernenko, who is known to suffer from breathing difficulties that may affect his heart, was carrying out his leadership duties.

Last Saturday, Soviet media publicized an interview that Mr. Chernenko gave to the party daily newspaper, Pravda, in which he stressed his wish for dialogue with the United States, while voicing little hope that it would resume soon.

The interview was not accompanied by pictures or film, reminding Russians and Westerners in Moscow of the final months in power of Yuri V. Andropov. The former Soviet leader died in February after almost a six-month absence from the public eye.

Major policy statements and interviews with Pravda continued to be issued in Mr. Andropov's name almost until his death and Soviet officials insisted only days before that he was suffering from a cold and would recover.

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Mulroney, Tories Win In Canada by Landslide

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

OTTAWA — Brian Mulroney has led the Progressive Conservative Party to a landslide victory in Canada's national election.

The Tories stunned the long-dominant Liberal Party, winning 211 seats to the Liberals' 40 in the 282-seat Parliament. The remarkable size of the Mulroney victory in Tuesday's election effectively ends the Trudeau era in Canada's political life.

Prime Minister John Turner, speaking from a Vancouver hotel, conceded defeat late Tuesday night.

In congratulating Mr. Mulroney on an "absolutely convincing victory," Mr. Turner said, "The people of Canada have spoken from coast to coast and they are always right."

Shortly afterward, Mr. Mulroney greeted supporters at his campaign headquarters in Baie Comeau, Quebec.

Speaking alternately in French and English, he pledged to rebuild the country's economy and "put Canada back to work." He also promised "a new era of new hope... a new day for Quebec."

Voters in all 10 provinces joined in a stunning repudiation of Mr. Turner, who sought in vain to fashion his own stamp of leadership after succeeding Pierre Elliott Trudeau barely two months ago as prime minister and head of the Liberal Party.

With 99 percent of the vote counted nationally, the Conservatives had 50 percent of the popular vote to 28 percent for the Liberals and 19 percent for the left-of-center New Democratic Party.

The results showed that the Liberals barely attained the role of opposition party with their 40 seats in the new Parliament, which is expected to open in a few weeks.

The New Democratic Party lost two of the 32 seats that it won in the last federal election, in 1980, when the Liberals captured 147 seats and the Tories won 103.

One independent won election. In the French-speaking province of Quebec, the Tories took 56 of 77 seats, a major turnaround from the 1980 election when they won just one election district. Victorious Quebec Conservatives said Mr. Mulroney's devotion to organization helped the turnaround.

Mr. Mulroney's sweeping victory is comparable to the 1958 victory of the late John Diefenbaker, whose Tories won 208 seats in the 265-member House of Commons of that time. In this century, the Conservatives have been in power less than 20 years.

Mr. Mulroney, 45, easily won his own House of Commons district of Manicouagan, in northeastern Quebec.

Mr. Turner claimed victory in the Vancouver district where he

sought the House of Commons seat. To applause from his supporters, Mr. Turner vowed to rebuild the Liberal Party.

[Mr. Turner got a welcome endorsement from the party president, Iona Campagnolo, who had been rumored to be considering a run at the leadership should Mr. Turner have quit or been forced out. United Press International reported from Vancouver.

[Ms. Campagnolo, who lost in the British Columbia district where she was running, vowed to help Mr. Turner rebuild Liberal fortunes and pleaded for party unity. "All of

us will stand beside John Turner," she said. "I assure you there will be Jean Chrétien on one side and me on the other and the rest of us will fight to reunite this party." Mr. Chrétien, a Quebecer, finished second to Mr. Turner in the Liberal leadership race.]

Mr. Mulroney, who gained national prominence as president of Iron Ore Corp. of Canada, a U.S.-owned company in Quebec, has said that Canada must improve its economic relations with the United States.

The two countries, the world's

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Brian Mulroney and his wife, Mila, celebrating victory.

With Mulroney, Canada Votes for Compromise

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Brian Mulroney, who emerged Wednesday as Canada's next prime minister, has been called "the Canadian version of Ronald Reagan."

The characterization came from Sinclair Stevens, the foreign affairs spokesman for Mr. Mulroney's Progressive Conservative Party, whose right-wing elements helped elect Mr. Mulroney party leader in June 1983.

But Mr. Mulroney won Tues-

day's national election on a promise to maintain or strengthen Canada's extensive web of popular social services, which are considerably more extensive than those in the United States.

Despite Mr. Mulroney's margin of victory over the Liberal Party of Prime Minister John Turner, Canadians remain uncertain whether their new leader wants to lead them.

Whatever the direction, Mr. Mulroney has promised that he intends to take the country on a different course from that steered by Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the Liberal leader of Canada for all but nine months of the last 16 years.

"I am a centrist, a modern one open to all discussions," Mr. Mulroney said of himself during the campaign.

A gregarious Irishman, he mentions President John F. Kennedy in favorable terms and has expressed admiration for another deceased U.S. political figure, former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

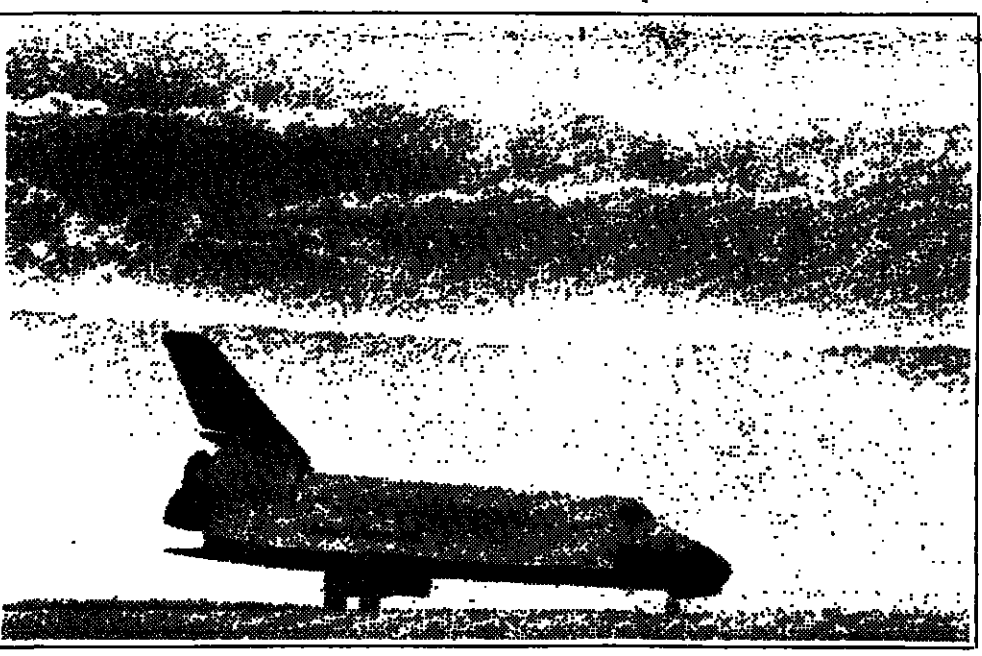
Although critics suggest that his self-professed openness sometimes approaches glibness, Mr. Mulroney's political life appears to be one of balancing opposing views, striving for compromise and appealing successfully to vastly different audiences.

He is the native English speaker who appealed to Quebec voters with colloquial, street-smart French. He is the tough corporate lawyer who won respect from union leaders.

He also is the dapper chap in the expensive business suit bragging at length about his college summer job as a truck driver. He is both the former president of an U.S.-owned Canadian branch company and a self-styled Canadian nationalist.

Mr. Mulroney's roots are modest. He was born in the pulp and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)



Discovery ended its maiden voyage at sunrise at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Shuttle Completes Successful Mission With a Perfect Landing in California

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — The space shuttle Discovery ended its maiden six-day mission Wednesday with a perfect landing on a dry-lake-bed runway in the Mojave Desert.

The flight, which covered almost 2.5 million miles (4 million kilometers), was a complete success. It resulted in the deployment of three communications satellites and the flawless test of an experimental solar panel designed to provide enough auxiliary power to double the 10-day lifetime of shuttle missions and provide the power for the

permanent space station planned by the United States for 1992.

One of the communication satellites is for Satellite Business Systems, of McLean, Virginia, a second is for the American Telephone and Telegraph Corp., and a third is being leased by the U.S. Navy for ship-to-shore and air-to-ground communications around the world.

The six members of Discovery's crew were Henry W. Hartsfield Jr., the commander; Michael L. Coates, the pilot; Dr. Judith A. Resnik, Dr. Steven A. Hawley, and Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Mullane, mission specialists, and Charles Walker, a payload specialist.

Wednesday's landing was supposed to have been done completely by computer, but Mr. Hartsfield took over the shuttle's controls when it fell to an altitude of 2,500 feet (760 meters).

When asked why Mr. Hartsfield had assumed control, a NASA spokesman said: "I think it's going to take a commander with an awful lot of will power to pull off an auto landing."

The next flight of the space shuttle is scheduled for Oct. 1. Challenger is due to lift off on a mission to put a scientific satellite in space. It will also carry a large earth-mapping camera and a huge radar dish that will be used to study the world's oceans.

Two more flights are scheduled for this year, both with Discovery.

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INSIDE

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

- The United States has been asked to withdraw or postpone plans to enforce new rules on textile imports. Page 7.

TOMORROW

Contemporary opera is winning an audience after years as an endangered species. Weekend.

French Priest, 2 Others Killed in Santiago Violence

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Truckers kept their rigs off the roads but most Chileans ignored a call by opponents of General Augusto Pinochet's government to stay home Wednesday after a French priest and two other slum dwellers died in anti-government demonstrations.

More than 50 people were wounded and 280 arrested by riot policemen Tuesday in the most widespread protests in Chile in six months. The clashes, centered in Santiago, forced most stores to close several hours early while sharply curtailing public transport.

School attendance remained below normal Wednesday but buses were running after a slow start that forced hundreds of impatient commuters to head for work on foot through an early morning fog. Most stores were open in central Santiago.

The biggest impact of the second day of a scheduled two-day protest was a total work stoppage by Santiago truckers, whose protest is more economic than political. It was joined by some truckers in other cities, who are seeking debt relief from the government. Santiago's sprawling La Valledora market, where hundreds of trucks unload every morning, was virtually empty.

A French Embassy spokesman said the priest, the Reverend André Jarlan, 43, a member of the Oblate order, died in his second-floor office in the Santiago district of La Victoria at dusk Tuesday, wounded in the neck by a bullet apparently fired through the wooden wall from outside. Witnesses said riot squads had fired automatic weapons at demonstrators on the same block a half hour before.

[France has ordered its ambassador to Chile to protest the killing of the priest, Reuters reported from Paris.]

A government spokesman in Paris, Roland Dumas, speaking after France's weekly cabinet meeting, said: "The French government condemns the brutal repression of demonstrations that express the



Chilean policemen arrest a demonstrator during the anti-government protests in Santiago.

Chilean people's desire to see democracy restored."

Earlier Tuesday, a 35-year-old man was shot to death while manning a street barricade in the same slum neighborhood in southwest Santiago, according to a Catholic priest, the Reverend Pierre DuBois. But the police said the man, who was shot in the back, was a "common criminal" and the shooting was not related to the protests.

In an incident at another street barricade in a suburban neighborhood in southern Santiago, a 14-year-old was fatally shot late Tuesday, the police confirmed early Wednesday.

The government imposed a curfew of midnight to 5 A.M. in Santiago so that police could clear flaming barricades set up by youthful protesters at intersections in a score of outlying districts. It also closed four volatile university campuses, decreed censorship of two independent radio stations and seized edi-

tions of two opposition magazines from newsmen.

The protests were intended to pressure General Pinochet to restore democratic rule as the 68-year-old army commander approached the 11th anniversary of the military coup that toppled the elected, Marxist-led government of Salvador Allende and brought him to power.

Mario Sharpe, president of the six-party Democratic Alliance that called the demonstrations, said the protests "showed the desire of an immense majority of Chileans for democracy." He said the Pinochet regime imposed censorship "to hide the magnitude of the protest and the violent repression."

On Tuesday afternoon, riot policemen with clubs, dogs and water cannons attacked hundreds of demonstrators singing the Chilean national anthem in Santiago's main square, then skirmished with the

protesters for hours in the nearby streets.

Similar rallies were broken up in Valparaiso, Arica and Rancagua. More than 100 unarmed demonstrators have died since large protests against General Pinochet's rule began in May 1983. Father Jarlan, a missionary from Rodez, France, was the first victim among Catholic priests, whose defense of human rights has made them political heroes to the slum youths most active in the protests.

"His death is a call from God to end the violence, to realize that the only thing people want here is an end to hatred," Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno of Santiago said.

Archbishop Fresno visited the parish house in La Victoria where Father Jarlan's body awaited an autopsy. Hundreds of angry neighbors marched to the house with candles and left them lit in the muddy streets after the curfew.

Dollar Advances To New Records

The U.S. dollar continued its record-breaking advance Wednesday on foreign exchange markets in Europe.

The dollar surged to record levels against the French, British and Italian currencies, an 11½-year high against the West German mark and a 10-year high against the Dutch guilder.

The British pound was quoted at \$1.2825, down from Tuesday's late rate of \$1.2927. Other late dollar rates in Europe compared with late rates Tuesday included: 2,9475 Deutsche marks, up from 2,9245; 9,0355 French francs, up from 8,9500; 3,3275 guilders, up from 3,3000. Page 7.

U.S. Army in Germany Is Upset Over Anti-Soviet Poster Prank

FRANKFURT — The U.S. Army says it is trying to find the soldiers who designed a poster saying, "We're Here to Kill Russians." Sergeant Edward J. Rolph said Tuesday that 10 copies of the color poster were printed and one was given as a farewell present to Major General Charles F. Briggs last month.

Sergeant Rolph, a spokesman for U.S. Army Europe headquarters in Heidelberg, said the command had ordered an investigation to determine who designed the poster, which was printed, what happened to the remaining copies and who sent one to Der Spiegel magazine. The West German newsweekly published a copy of the poster under the headline, "Bad Things."

Investigators have not determined which soldiers were responsible and "there is no way to speculate what kind of disciplinary action will be taken, if any," Sergeant Rolph said.

Der Spiegel linked the poster to President Ronald Reagan's controversial joke about bombing the Soviet Union. "This form of super-power joke, which American President Ronald Reagan made popular with his microphone test, seems to be catching on in the U.S. Army," the magazine said.

Iraq to Continue Attacks In Gulf, Official Says

BONN — Iraq will continue to attack shipping in the Gulf as long as Iran threatens its ports, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said Wednesday.

Mr. Aziz, speaking at a news conference after talks with West German leaders, said, "As long as Iran continues to hinder Iraq's use of its own ports, we will continue to hit Iranian ships and facilities."

On another issue, a spokesman

for the West German Foreign Ministry said that Mr. Aziz had agreed to allow Bonn to inspect a West German-supplied pesticide plant that U.S. intelligence sources said could be adapted to make nerve gas.

The spokesman said Mr. Aziz agreed to the inspection in talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Procedures and the date for the inspection were still to be worked out, the spokesman said.

A United Nations mission in March of this year established that chemical weapons had been used against Iranian troops but stopped short of indicting Iraq by name. Mr. Aziz on Wednesday repeated denials that Iraq had used poison gas at any time during its four-year war with Iran.

Mr. Aziz also said he told Chancellor Helmut Kohl that Iraq hoped members of the European Community would do more to bring about a peace settlement between Iraq and Iran. For example, he said, Iraq would like to see an end to any form of economic aid that contributes to Iran's military strength.

"The present Iranian leadership is not susceptible to logic or persuasion. It will only stop when it is no longer able to carry on the war and is threatened by destabilization," he said.

Reagan to Pick Trade Aide

CHICAGO — President Ronald Reagan plans to nominate Mary L. Azucena, a Federal Trade Commission lawyer, to succeed Michael Perschke as an FTC commissioner, it was announced Wednesday.

Explosion Damages S. Africa Power Station

SHARPEVILLE, South Africa — An explosion believed caused by a bomb damaged a power station Wednesday and police fired rubber bullets to disperse crowds of black youths rampaging in townships where 29 people have died in three days of rioting triggered by rent increases.

After the power station blast, a second bomb discovered by a security officer in a broom closet of Johannesburg's Supreme Court was safely detonated by explosives experts, police said.

No one claimed responsibility for either explosive device or for a blast Monday that injured four persons and wrecked the offices of the Department for Internal Affairs in central Johannesburg.

Police fired rubber bullets at youths stoning vehicles and buildings around Sharpeville, 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Johannesburg, and in nearby Sebokeng, where a gas station was set ablaze, a police spokesman said. A police anti-riot vehicle was struck by gunfire along the highway between the two townships, the spokesman said.

Officials at Sharpeville's Sebokeng Hospital were ordered by police to withhold casualty figures, but sources said hundreds of people had been treated and mattresses were laid out on the floor.

Several hundred black residents carrying white flags stood outside the Sharpeville municipal offices demanding talks with officials about 10 percent rent increases.

Hundreds of onlookers at the Johannesburg Supreme Court were shot away as a magnetic bomb of Soviet origin was detonated, shattering windows of nearby buildings and blowing a crater in the courthouse lawn, said Lieutenant Pierre Louw, a police spokesman.

The earlier blast damaged transformers at a power station near Rustenburg, cutting electricity to five towns and a large region of the northwestern Transvaal province. Police said they were treating the blast, 50 miles northwest of Johannesburg, as sabotage.

The violence Wednesday came as white, mixed-race and Asian lawmakers in Cape Town sat together for the first time to elect a state president Pieter W. Botha, the former prime minister and sole nominee. The colored and Indian lawmakers, elected last month in polling marked by arrests and violent demonstrations, were sworn in Tuesday to segregated chambers alongside the dominant white House of Assembly.

At least 40 people have been arrested in the violence that began after thousands of blacks stayed

home Monday to protest the rent increases, said Lieutenant Henry Beck, a spokesman for the national police.

Monday's violence in townships near Johannesburg coincided with the introduction of a new constitution putting mixed-race, or colored, and Indians into Parliament, but formally excluding South Africa's 22 million black majority.

Twenty-nine people have died in the violence including at least 10 people shot in "police countermeasures," Lieutenant Beck said. Others died in fire-bombed cars and houses or were killed by rioters.

At least four of the dead were black local officials who were probably targeted because they were seen as cooperating with white authorities, Lieutenant Beck said.

Crocker Finishes U.S. Policy Tour To Black Africa

United Press International

NAIROBI — The assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, completed a swing through Africa on Wednesday saying he was bringing home reconciliation with Uganda and "possibilities of real progress" on the problem of independence for South-West Africa, or Namibia.

Mr. Crocker concluded his formal business Wednesday, meeting with President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya to discuss U.S. aid to the country and other regional issues. He was to leave for London late Wednesday or early Thursday.

He promised that the United States would provide Kenya with an additional \$7,000 tons of emergency food relief in addition to the \$15 million agreed in the previous two months. The United States has provided \$800 million in aid to Kenya in the past 25 years.

His talks with Mr. Moi followed a 24-hour visit to Uganda, where Mr. Crocker pledged continued U.S. support for the regime of President Milton Obote despite State Department allegations last month that the Ugandan Army was fighting between a Sunni fundamentalist movement that has taken over most of the city and local Alawites backed by Syria.

Mr. Hoss, a former prime minister, was filling in for Mr. Karami as he drove to the residence of the multi, Sheikh Hassan Khaled. The leading Shiite religious figure, Sheikh Mohammed Mahdi Shamseddine, also was waiting there. As his official sedan approached the residence in the seaford Rouché district at 6:17 A.M., a parked car exploded.

Mr. Hoss's driver was killed immediately by the blast, along with two police motorcycle escorts and a woman walking nearby. The blast wrecked dozens of cars and shattered windows over a wide area.

Mr. Hoss, who was sitting in the back of the car, was not seriously hurt. He was taken to the American University hospital, where he was to remain overnight.

"I am perfectly well," he said from his hospital bed. "This is not the first crime in Lebanese history, but I hope it will be the last."

In recent days, amid increasing tension, there have been rumors of assassination plots against important figures.

The independent daily newspaper An-Nahar, for example, said in Wednesday's edition that "reports received by official quarters indicate that an assassination wave will happen in Lebanon."

Sheikh Khaled, the Sunni leader, speaking at the mosque ceremonies shortly after the blast, said: "I thank God almighty for the escape of Premier Hoss from the conspiracy in front of our home and beseech Allah to have mercy on the martyrs who fell in the conspiracy."

Group Claims Kidnapping

A newspaper said Wednesday that a group identifying itself as a Moslem revolutionary organization had claimed responsibility for kidnapping a British correspondent last week in Lebanon, United Press International reported.

The news agency Reuters, meanwhile, reported no progress in the hunt for Jonathan Wright, the reporter who disappeared seven days ago after setting out from Beirut for eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

A spokesman for the London offices of the Al Arab newspaper said an unidentified caller claimed "the Moslem Socialist Revolutionary Organization" had kidnapped the 30-year-old journalist.



Salim al-Hoss

4 Are Killed By Car Bomb In Beirut

By John Klifner

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Education Minister Salim al-Hoss of Lebanon narrowly escaped a car bomb explosion Wednesday that killed four people and wounded 27.

The bomb also may have been intended for Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the two leading Sunni and Shiite Moslem clerics in West Beirut.

No group had claimed responsibility for the attack as of Wednesday night.

Wednesday was the start of the Moslem feast of Aid al-Adha, the holiday marking the end of the annual period of the pilgrimage to Mecca. By local tradition, the Lebanese prime minister, who is always a Sunni Moslem, picks up the Sunni grand mufti, or religious leader, at his home and drives him to a mosque for early morning prayers.

However, Mr. Karami, the prime minister, was celebrating the feast in his home town of Tripoli, where he is trying to calm recurrent heavy fighting between a Sunni fundamentalist movement that has taken over most of the city and local Alawites backed by Syria.

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Mine Hunt By U.S. Navy In Suez Seen Ending Soon

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States will probably complete its minesweeping operations in the Gulf of Suez, and the Red Sea in about 10 days and leave the area, according to State Department officials.

They said Tuesday that the four navy helicopters aboard the amphibious transport dock Shreveport that have been operating in the Gulf of Suez would have completed their mission by then. About 200 U.S. servicemen are involved in the operation.

Another U.S. contingent consisting of three minesweeping helicopters aboard the La Salle, a command ship, has been searching for mines in the Red Sea off Jidda, Saudi Arabia. State Department officials said they expected these helicopters to leave the area in 10 days also. The Saudis have already said that their waters have been found free of mines.

Other minesweepers have been contributed by Britain, France and Italy. The Netherlands also has two minesweepers due to arrive in the area soon. The Soviet Union is conducting a separate minesweeping operation at the southern end of the Red Sea near Aden.

U.S. officials said that they assumed the other nations' ships would be leaving the area at about the same time as the Americans.

So far, no minesweepers from any of the nations assisting Egypt have discovered any mines, even though 17 ships have been damaged since July 9. There have been no reported explosions in the Suez Canal itself.

U.S. officials said there might be many reasons why no mines had been found. One possibility, they said, is that all the mines laid have exploded.

As to those responsible for the mine-laying, speculation continues to point to Libya. State Department officials said. The Libyan ship that passed through the Suez Canal, traveled into the Red Sea, unloaded cargo in Ethiopia and then returned, took 14 days to complete the trip which normally takes less than four days.

However, French officials who impounded the Chat later found no incriminating evidence.

The Libyans are known to have purchased mines from Italy, U.S. officials said, and it is presumed that, if Libya was responsible, the mines were of Italian manufacture.

A State Department official said, however, that "this is all speculation." He noted that "since nobody has found a mine, it is hard to say who did it."

French press reports have quoted Rear Admiral Dominique Lefebvre, the commander of the French naval forces in the Indian Ocean, as having said that all the ships damaged in the Red Sea were in depths of at least 300 feet (91 meters).

He said that the mines were apparently of a type that can be planted on the seabed and can be activated by the passage of a ship overhead. When they explode, they create a sudden increase in water pressure under a ship's hull, setting off vibrations that are violent but not sufficient to crack the hull.

The explosions were all minor, according to Egyptian authorities, and caused no injuries. No ship sank as a result of the explosions.

Romania Outlines Broad Goals for Next 5-Year Plan

Reuters

VIENNA — Romania has set itself ambitious industrial and export targets in its next five-year plan, details of which were published Wednesday by the news agency, Agerpres.

Although Romania has one of the poorest living standards in Europe, domestic consumption again takes a low priority. But the agency said living standards will be maintained and wages will rise.

The draft plan, covering 1986-1990, aims for a rise in national income, roughly equivalent to gross national product, of 7.5 percent to 8.3 percent a year, the agency, monitored here, said.

But the increases will come from higher productivity — to rise by 10 percent a year on average — rather than increased investment, which will grow by only 1.8 percent to 2.5 percent annually.

The volume of foreign trade (imports plus exports) is scheduled to grow by 41 percent to 45 percent over the period, with exports rising by 52 to 56 percent.

Soviet Satellites Launched

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has launched three Cosmos satellites to test a space navigation system designed to locate "civilian" planes and ships of the merchant fleet and fishing fleets of the Soviet Union, the official news agency Tass said Wednesday.

A 26-year-old East German dragged himself over the barbed-wire border fence into West Germany during the night after being riddled with metal fragments from two automatic scatter-guns that fired when he touched trip-wires in the dark, border police said Wednesday. (Reuters)

President Li Xiaomian of China left Wednesday for Beijing after a weeklong visit to Yugoslavia. (AP)

More than 3,000 dock workers at Rotterdam began a 24-hour strike Wednesday to protest planned job cuts. (UPI)

An earthquake measuring 3.4 on the open-ended Richter scale jolted the Abruzzi region of central Italy on Tuesday. No injuries or damage were reported, officials said. (AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Philippine Storm Toll Climbs to 543

MANILA (AP) — The death toll from a typhoon in the Philippines rose to 543 people on Wednesday as reports of destruction trickled in from isolated areas. Scores of people were missing and at least 200,000 were homeless.

Most of the fatalities were in the southern province of Surigao del Norte, which was hit hardest by winds that reached 185 kilometers per hour (115 mph). The typhoon, designated Ike, has moved into the South China Sea and storm warnings have been issued for northeastern Thailand, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

In South Korea, meanwhile, the death toll from flooding in another storm rose to 139. Officials said 45 others were missing. Earlier reports had listed 160 dead.

More Talks Foreseen on Hong Kong

BEIJING (Reuters) — Britain and China will require at least one more round of formal negotiations before they conclude an agreement on the handover of Hong Kong, sources close to the talks said Wednesday.

The sources said that the talks were on target for an agreement by the end of the month but that several key issues remained to be resolved, including three mentioned by the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, after his visit here in July. They are what passports Hong Kong residents will use after 1997, when Britain's lease on much of the crown colony expires, aviation rights and a policy on land sales in the 13-year transition until the turnover.

Negotiators opened the 22d round of formal talks here Wednesday morning. They are due to continue Thursday. A joint working group has been meeting almost round the clock during the last few days to

Vatican Denounces Boff's Writings

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican said Wednesday that ideas propounded by the Reverend Leonardo Boff, a Brazilian advocate of the "theology of liberation" who has been summoned to the Holy See to explain his views, were a threat to the Roman Catholic faith.

A statement issued here implied it was Father Boff's writings on the structure of the church that were at issue and not those on liberation theology, which sometimes uses Marxist analysis, and which itself was sharply criticized in a Vatican directive issued Monday.

The statement Wednesday reaffirmed that Father Boff would be interviewed on Friday by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

Spanish Vessel Ordered to Morocco

ARRECIPE, Canary Islands (Reuters) — Spanish authorities, after contacting their Moroccan counterparts, have ordered a Spanish fishing boat, that was boarded by two armed Moroccan coast guardsmen, to sail to Morocco and surrender to authorities there, Spanish officials in Arrecife and Madrid said Wednesday.

The fishing boat, the Santa Teresa de Jesus, arrived Monday in Arrecife. The captain, Juan Bautista Sanz, said that he had been stopped by a patrol vessel for allegedly fishing in Moroccan waters and that the two coast guardsmen had come on board.

They ordered him to head for the Moroccan port of Agadir but, apparently because he lacked sufficient fuel, he sailed to the Canaries instead.

Weather Halts Salvage of French Ship

OSTEND, Belgium (AP) — High waves on Wednesday ripped away part of the hull of a sunken French freighter containing radioactive cargo and three empty containers floated out to the North Sea before they were picked up by salvage workers, officials said.

For the third straight day, rough weather halted salvaging of the Mont-Louis's cargo of 30 containers filled with uranium hexafluoride. Salvage workers cut a giant hole in the 4,210-ton freighter to retrieve the containers, but recent high waves have enlarged the hole, said Henk Drenth of the Dutch salvaging company Smit International.

The Mont-Louis was on a routine voyage to the Soviet port of Riga, where its cargo was to be enriched for use in West European power plants, when it collided on Aug. 25 with a North Sea passenger ferry and sank. It is lying on its starboard side, 19 kilometers (12 miles) off the Belgian coast in 14 meters (15 yards) of water at low tide when its bulk is partly visible.

24-Hour Hyderabad Curfew Extended

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A round-the-clock curfew imposed on the Indian city of Hyderabad after clashes Monday between Hindus and Moslems was extended Wednesday for 24 hours to head off further violence, the Press Trust of India said.

The agency said 23 people were injured Monday night during a religious procession. The curfew closed stores and halted transport. Special passes were required for people wanting to leave their homes.

Political feeling has run high in the city, capital of Andhra Pradesh state, since the state's chief minister, N.T. Rama Rao, was fired last month by the governor, an appointee of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

2 Killed in Spanish Terrorist Attacks

MADRID (Reuters) — Suspected leftist guerrillas shot to death two Spanish businessmen and badly wounded a radio engineer in separate attacks in three Spanish cities on Wednesday, police said.

One of the gunmen later was killed in a battle with police, who said they believe the attackers were members of the guerrilla group GRAPO (October First Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Groups), which has claimed responsibility for several killings since 1975. Police said the attacks may have been carried out to mark the third anniversary of the death of a GRAPO leader killed in a gun battle with security forces.

The director of a property company was killed in Madrid and the president of a local employer's union in Seville died in a gun attack. In La Coruna, an engineer with the Spanish National Radio was shot by attackers who identified themselves as GRAPO members.

French Approach Libyans on Chad

PARIS (Reuters) — France has sent a special envoy to Libya to discuss getting both countries' troops out of the north-central African republic of Chad, French television said Wednesday.

Diplomats in Paris said Guy Gory, a former French ambassador to Libya, conferred Wednesday with Major Abdel-Salam Jalloud, chief deputy to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi. The meeting came three days after President François Mitterrand ended a series of secret talks in Morocco with King Hassan II.

The diplomats said France considered that the recently declared union between Morocco and Libya offered a chance for a peaceful settlement in Chad. They said they believed that Colonel Qadhafi had dropped his insistence that Hissène Habré, the Chadian president, resign before any Libyan disengagement, and now was proposing an internal political settlement.

For the Record

The Reagan administration, after a three-year review, announced Wednesday it would support Senate ratification of the pending 35-year-old treaty branding genocide an international crime. (AP)

The Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, will meet with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko, during the United Nations General Assembly session later this month, the Chinese government said Wednesday. (LAT)

Food poisoning has killed 18 people at a psychiatric hospital in Wakefield in northern England, health authorities said Tuesday. They said the source of the trouble has not yet been traced. (AP)

Thomas Brigham, 65, an American living in Canada, was jailed without bond Wednesday as a suspect in the bombing of Montreal's main railroad station Monday. The explosion killed three people and injured 41 others. (UPI)

An engineer for the Spanish national radio network was severely wounded Wednesday in a submarine-gun attack in the northwestern port of La Coruna by gunmen who identified themselves as members of GRAPO, an acronym for October First Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups, police said. (Reuters)

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Wednesday's Business People column incorrectly detailed Alger B. Chapman's responsibilities. Mr. Chapman's private-banking responsibilities at American Express do not include Trade Development Bank or those centered in Switzerland.



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Mondale Vows to Seek, If Elected, Talks With Soviet on Arms Freeze

The Associated Press
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Walter F. Mondale said Wednesday that if elected president he would call on Soviet leaders on his first day in office to hold a summit meeting within six months "to freeze the arms race."

Appearing before the American Legion convention one day after Ronald Reagan addressed the group, Mr. Mondale said that Mr. Reagan had flunked a "crucial test of presidential leadership" by making no serious effort to negotiate an arms agreement.

He said: "I am announcing now that on my very first day as president I will call on the Soviet leadership to meet me within six months in Geneva for fully prepared, substantive negotiations to freeze the arms race and to begin cutting back the stockpiles of nuclear weapons."

■ Candidate 'Dammed Mad'
Earlier, Bernard Weinraub of *The New York Times* reported from San Jose, California:

Mr. Mondale, saying he was "dammed mad" at Mr. Reagan's tax policies, has accused the administration of substantially increasing taxes for Americans earning less than \$10,000 and providing tax relief for the wealthy.

"I'm mad, I'm angry, I'm dammed mad because I don't think that it's right," the Democratic presidential candidate told several hundred meat packers, meat cutters and clerical workers at the corporate headquarters of Ralph's Grocery Co. in Compton, California.

Later, in San Jose, Mr. Mondale stepped up his attacks on Mr. Reagan, telling hundreds of students at San Jose University, "There has never been in modern American history a president who has tried to cut education more deeply or more insensitively than the current president of the United States."

"You couldn't have a greater contrast between two candidates," said Mr. Mondale, who has proposed an \$11-billion education

program over four years. "In the area of education, on policy, he's uneducable."

Hours earlier in Compton, he said that perhaps the "biggest difference between President Reagan and myself" is their policies toward "people of average means." Mr. Mondale stood beside a chart and asserted that the 1981 tax bill that reduced income taxes over three years actually increased taxes for the poor.

Mr. Mondale said that under the measure the taxes of Americans earning less than \$10,000 were rising by 22 percent over the three years while taxes were rising by 7 percent for those earning \$10,000 to \$15,000.

He also said that under the bill taxes "stayed even" for Americans earning \$20,000 to \$30,000.

"Now suppose you earned between \$30,000 and \$50,000," said Mr. Mondale. "You got a 1-percent reduction in your taxes. If you made between \$50,000 and \$100,000 you got a 3-percent cut in your taxes, or \$1,500 in relief."

"If you made between \$100,000 and \$200,000, you got \$8,900 in tax relief or an 8-percent reduction," he said. "If you made more than \$200,000 a year, you got \$60,000 in tax relief or a 15-percent reduction."

Mr. Mondale said, "I believe that's dead wrong. And ask what kind of people we are. Do we believe in working? Yes. Do we believe in being fair to working people? Yes. Do we believe in giving families enough for a decent life? Yes."

"Well, this is all tilted toward Mr. Reagan's rich friends," said he.

At another chart, Mr. Mondale asserted that 90,000 corporations "don't pay a penny in taxes."

"Let's look at some of the major industries in America," he added. He said the broadcasting industry earned \$784 million last year and paid 8.9 percent in taxes. This is "about half what you pay," Mr. Mondale told the workers.

He said the aerospace industry earned \$2.2 billion and had a minus tax rate of 13.3 million. He said banks and financial institutions earned \$1.4 billion and had a negative tax rate of 3.8 percent.

"Insurance the same thing," said Mr. Mondale. "They had a minus tax rate of 6 percent. If you're in chemicals you had a minus tax rate of 17 percent."

In his discussion with the workers, he repeated his own tax program.

First of all I would cap the tax cuts given to Americans earning over \$60,000 a year in the last tax cut bill," said Mr. Mondale. "Secondly I would have a 10-percent surtax for people making over \$100,000 a year. Next I would have a 15-percent minimum tax on corporations so they would pay something. And the next thing I would do is deal with indexing but not touch Americans who are making \$30,000 a year or less. And I could have a better program for enforcing tax laws against people who are avoiding them."

Mr. Mondale said that the Reagan administration was considering a national sales tax that would place especially heavy burdens on the poor and middle class. "Under Mr. Reagan the rich can get richer and average Americans will get poorer," he said.



The first production model of the B-1 bomber was unveiled at the Rockwell International plant in Palmdale, California.

B-1 Pilot's Death Is Laid to Capsule-Crash Injuries

By Laurie Becklund
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The pilot of a prototype B-1A bomber that crashed in California's Mojave Desert last week died almost instantly of head and back injuries incurred when the plane's escape capsule slammed into the ground, according to the San Bernardino County coroner.

Autopsy results announced Tuesday by the coroner, Brian McCormick, eliminated the possibility that Tommie Douglas Benefield, 55, might have suffered any illness in flight. Mr. Benefield's two fellow crewmen, who were in the same capsule, were injured.

The bomber was on a low-speed,

low-altitude test run near Edwards Air Force Base in southwestern California when the crash occurred.

The U.S. Air Force, which is conducting a 30-day investigation into the accident, has declined to reveal what, if anything, it knows about the cause of the crash.

Air Force officials have declined to comment on two newspaper reports, one that the plane went into a stall as it slowed for the test and another that an observation plane may have strayed too close to the bomber.

The cockpit of the plane, designed to function as a safety capsule in case of emergency, was jettisoned a few seconds before the bomber crashed and burned. Three

large parachutes were supposed to slow the fall of the capsule, and air bags were supposed to cushion its landing.

The air force has not said if it knows whether those safety devices functioned adequately or if the capsule was jettisoned at such a low altitude that they did not fully deploy.

Mr. Benefield's crew mates, Richard V. Reynolds, 35, a pilot, and Captain Otto J. Waniczek Jr., 30, an engineer, remain hospitalized, but were both said to be improving.

Coroner McCormick, asked why Mr. Benefield had died while the others survived, answered: "That's the \$64,000 question." Routine

tests to check for medication or alcohol in his bloodstream are expected to be completed next week, when a full report of the autopsy is to be released.

Mr. McCormick said the air force had worked closely with the coroner's office. However, coroner's investigators did not interview the two other crew members, he said.

A tribute was paid to Mr. Benefield, a chief test pilot for the Rockwell International Corp., which is building the B-1, at an unveiling ceremony Tuesday for the first production-model B-1. The production models are equipped with individual ejection seats, which were determined to be cheaper than the large safety capsules.

Reagan Appeals For Help to Gain Veto on Spending

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — President Ronald Reagan urged Middle Western business and financial leaders Wednesday to "write letters, send wires, twist arms" to help him gain the power to strike individual spending items from the federal budget.

Mr. Reagan, following a speech to the Economic Club of Chicago, said he plans an all-out fight for line-item veto authority if he is re-elected in November.

"It's absolutely necessary; it's the most vital tool," Mr. Reagan said, for controlling government spending. He said that as governor of California he used his power to cancel spending for individual budget items more than 900 times and such a veto was never overridden by the state legislature.

"They never once dared stand up and publicly vote for that single item that they had agreed to put into another bill," Mr. Reagan said.



Geraldine Ferraro, wearing safety glasses, tries a lathe during a visit to a machine shop in El Cajon, California.

Ferraro Tries to Impress Audiences With Her Large U.S. Tax Payment

New York Times Service
EUGENE, Oregon — Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro tried to make political capital over her financial disclosures by noting the big check she had sent to the Internal Revenue Service.

"How many of us are overjoyed when they send a check to the Internal Revenue Service," she said Tuesday in a speech on the fairness issue to a large crowd here. "You've got to know I'm speaking from the heart on that one."

She said she and her husband had benefited from the Reagan tax cuts, saying that if they had not been enacted, she and her husband would have paid more than 41 percent in income taxes last year.

Two weeks ago Ms. Ferraro sent a check for more than \$53,459 to the IRS, which is a combination of \$29,709 for back taxes she owed on the sale of a property in 1978, plus \$23,750 in interest. The back taxes were described by the campaign as resulting from an error by her accountant.

Then, at a news conference, Ms. Ferraro was asked whether she considered herself rich. The financial disclosure forms of John A. Zaccaro, her husband, showed that he was worth more than \$3 million. Ms. Ferraro's forms showed that she was worth in excess of \$700,000.

"Not me, not me," she responded. "You can call my husband what you want. My interest is in my homes."

Tories Sweep Canada Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

largest trading partners, have had disputes over offshore fishing and oil rights, energy prices, acid rain and U.S. economic penetration of Canada.

[President Ronald Reagan, in Chicago, telephoned Mr. Mulroney Wednesday morning to congratulate him on his victory. The Associated Press reported: "A statement issued by the White House noted that Mr. Mulroney had called for 'even closer ties' between the United States and Canada, adding that Mr. Reagan 'reciprocated this wish and expressed his readiness to work closely with Mr. Mulroney to the mutual benefit of both Canada and the United States.'"]

The New Democrats' results were as unexpected as the Liberals' defeats.

Earlier this year, the NDP seemed on the verge of extinction as a major party, polling only 10 percent of decided voters. The adroit performance by the party's leader, Edward Broadbent, in three nationally televised debates and a TV advertising campaign that many say was one of the most effective ever seen here, accounted for the rise in the party's fortunes.

But the major drama this summer has been the decline of the Liberals under the leadership of Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner, 55, who had waited in the wings for almost a decade, seemed poised to claim the country's leadership in his own right — the goal of a lifetime devoted largely to national politics — when he succeeded the retiring Mr. Trudeau as prime minister on June 30.

He and the Liberals held a 10-point lead over the Conservatives in national opinion polls. But his image tarnished quickly during his brief tenure as leader.

Although he had promised "new leadership" as part of a revived Liberal government, his cabinet was dominated by Trudeau holdovers.

Mr. Turner did poorly in the televised debates, displaying a stiff style and humorless delivery that continued throughout the campaign, earning him the nickname of "the Ice Man."

Meanwhile, Mr. Mulroney promised to improve the strained relationship of the federal government in Ottawa with the 10 provinces. Under Mr. Trudeau the estrangement, especially of the western provinces, became more pronounced.

By last month, the Liberal lead had evaporated and Mr. Turner faced an uphill battle. After 16 years of domination by Mr. Trudeau, who had a well-known disregard for party organization, the Liberals were ill-equipped for the rigorous campaign that lay ahead.

Taiwan Seeks to Bolster Relations With Europe

Reuters
TAIPEI — Prime Minister Yu Kuo-hua said Wednesday that Taiwan would strengthen its economic and cultural relations with European countries despite the absence of diplomatic ties with them.

Mr. Yu told industrialists from Europe attending an exhibition of European products that Taiwan wanted to import advanced technology and machinery from the continent.

Mulroney: A Self-Described Centrist

(Continued from Page 1)

paper town of Baie Comeau, Quebec, on March 20, 1939, the third of six children. His father Ben, an electrician, worked at two jobs to supplement the family's income.

Ben Mulroney dissuaded his son from joining an apprentice program at the pulp mill where he worked. "I remember he said, 'Listen, Brian, the only way out of a paper mill town is through a university door,'" Mr. Mulroney recalled in an interview.

So he was sent to a Roman Catholic boarding school in Chatham, New Brunswick. From there, he went on to St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, to study political science.

Along with debating, drama and other campus activities, it was in his university years that Mr. Mulroney first became involved with the Progressive Conservative Party as a volunteer. He also was influenced by the university's pioneering work in the cooperative movement and Third World development — radical, but not Marxist, in tone — and commended these activities several times in his campaign.

Mr. Mulroney then spent a year studying law at Dalhousie University in Halifax, but decided to finish his degree at Laval University in Quebec City.

Even at this stage, he had gained an entrée to the national stage. John Diefenbaker, a Conservative prime minister from 1957-63, included Mr. Mulroney among those he called to feel the pulse of Canada.

"Just spoke to the chief," Mr. Mulroney would confide to fellow students over beers at Aux Delices, a Greek restaurant in Quebec City.

But politics had to wait. Mr. Mulroney repeatedly said he would not seek public office before achieving financial independence. He joined a leading Montreal law firm in 1962, beginning a successful business career culminating with his being named president of Iron Ore Co. of Canada in 1977.

He met his Yugoslavian wife, Milla Pivnicki, in 1972. Now 31 years old and the mother of three children, her personal ease and graciousness are commonly conceded to have been key assets in the Tory race.

During his business years, Mr. Mulroney remained active in Tory politics and public affairs generally. In the mid-1970s, he received favorable publicity for his work as one of three provincial commissioners investigating corruption in

the Quebec construction industry.

Mr. Mulroney took advantage of his job with Iron Ore Co. job to prove his skill at labor relations. In particular, when the company had determined it had to close its giant mine in Schefferville, Quebec, he secured for workers one of the most generous settlements in Canadian history.

By 1976, he had won recognition as the glamorous rising star of the Tories. He worked the Tory circuit, drumming up support for his eventual party leadership bid. Rather than hiding the Schefferville experience, he addressed the issue even more directly by running in an electoral district encompassing the town.

Partly due to his weak speech to the Tories' leadership convention, he lost first leadership bid to Joe Clark. But following the defeat of Mr. Clark's minority government in 1980 after nine months in power, another Tory leadership race was held last year. This time, Mr. Mulroney handily defeated Mr. Clark.

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Environmental 'Hit List' Is Laid to White House

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House sent the Environmental Protection Agency in 1981 a list of career officials that a leading business organization wanted purged from the agency, according to a document made public by a House investigating subcommittee.

The document, consisting of notes written by the agency's chief of staff, John Daniel, described a telephone conversation with a presidential assistant, Craig Fuller. The Daniel notes said Mr. Fuller had reported that what the notes called a "hit list" for the agency had been sent to the White House by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Daniel notes go on to say that Mr. Fuller reported that the list was subsequently forwarded to Anne McGill Burford, then the agency's administrator, by E. Pendleton James, who was assistant to the president for personnel.

Mr. Daniel said in a telephone interview during the weekend that the list had been sent to the agency and that Mrs. Burford had declined to act on it. Mrs. Burford, in a phone conversation Tuesday, confirmed that she had received such a list.

According to the Daniel notes in the congressional report, the existence of the list was discussed at a meeting of White House officials, including the chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, the counsel, Fred Fielding, and the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, in addition to Mr. Fuller.

The date of the meeting was given as March 3, 1982, when the environmental agency was in crisis because of the increasing pitch of congressional investigations into charges of mismanagement of toxic waste programs.

One focus of the investigations was reports that the environmental agency was using lists of political priorities in its personnel decisions.

Mr. Daniel said that Mr. Fuller had called him from California, where President Ronald Reagan was traveling, to tell him about the meeting.

Mr. Daniel's notes, contained in a transcript prepared by the House Energy and Commerce Committee's investigations and oversight subcommittee, quoted Mr. Fuller as saying the White House "is not acknowledging this," by which Mr. Daniel believed Mr. Fuller meant the White House would not acknowledge that such a list existed.

At the time, high-level administration officials said that they knew of no such lists.

Mr. Daniel said on the phone that Mrs. Burford, who was forced to leave the agency along with more than 20 other political appointees, "crashed" the list when she saw the first name on it was Walter Barber's. A career official who was acting head of the agency when Mrs. Burford took over, Mr. Barber has since gone into private industry.

Mr. Daniel said in the phone interview that when he saw the list it had eight names on it.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

And So On in South Africa

The startling fact about South Africa is not that an occasional riot or police action brings white repression and black unrest into the news but that there is, relatively speaking, so little evident protest. The immense blanket-like white police apparatus, Soviet in quality, makes protest prohibitively costly for most people most of the time. Moreover, among the politically powerless black majority there is a wealth of patience and stoicism that is awesome, verging on incomprehensible, especially in light of the massive provocation and offense to which blacks are routinely subject.

It is significant, then, when racial violence takes place on a scale large enough to draw notice. It happens every few years, and it suggests the depth of the feelings — fear among whites, rage among blacks — that form the real social base in South Africa.

Such a flaring has just taken place in some of the segregated "townships" in which blacks are forced to live around Johannesburg. The proximate causes were the usual last straw: increases in rents and things of that nature. Young people were active in the streets. Most violence was directed against the targets closest at hand — the black facilities (beer halls, municipal buildings) and officials regarded as surrogates for the whites' apartheid system. Children as young as five were among the more than 20 blacks killed in what

authorities called "police countermeasures."

As it happened, the riots took place on the day white South Africa inaugurated the new constitution by which it has meted out a silver of political participation — but not real power — to its Asian and mixed-race minorities. Whites designed this "new dispensation" precisely to continue denying even a weak political voice to the black majority. Just as the low Asian and "colored" participation has constituted one judgment on the new political scheme, so the riots constitute another.

One of the townships in which conflict broke out during the weekend was Sharpeville. You will recall Sharpeville. In 1960, police there machine-gunned a crowd of demonstrators, killing 69. The massacre led to the formation of the black revolutionary organization, the African National Congress, which remains the white minority's nemesis to this day. Its leadership was drawn from blacks such as Nelson Mandela — who is still recognized as a ranking figure although he has been a political prisoner for 22 years — who had tried and failed to achieve a legal political role.

Even as the embers smoldered in Sharpeville, the third bomb in two weeks exploded in a government building in Johannesburg. Who believes that this latest bombing, or the latest riots, will be the last?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

East Germany Says Nyet

Who knows what Soviet threats and bribes finally made Erich Honecker cancel his trip to West Germany? Angling to become the first East German leader to visit Bonn, he absorbed incredible abuse all summer. His persistence must have made the Soviet leaders feel that their imperial writ was on the line. In a sense, that made it so. The big news is not that Mr. Honecker has buckled but that he was left free so long to think he didn't have to.

East Germany's party-led revolt bore no resemblance to the truly popular Polish one. But it, too, challenged Soviet domination and again demonstrated contradictory realities.

On the one hand, neither ideology nor fraternity seems able to harmonize the national interests of the Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe. The smaller nations' economic and cultural interests in greater independence infect Communists as well as anti-Communists. The yearning of those countries is an enduring source of friction and instability. On the other hand, no economic or propaganda advantage seems enough to deter the Soviet leaders from crushing every act of real

independence. In the end, West Germany's political tributes and massive loans to East Germany were no match for Moscow's fear of appearing to lose control.

Still smarting from their failure to keep American missiles out of West Germany, the Russians found it intolerable for East Germany to forgo so soon. Although Eastern Europe clearly favors détente, the Kremlin will tolerate only one of its own design and timing.

The East Germans hint that they will raise their heads again at a better time, and the West Germans are properly leaving the door ajar. But those Germans, East and West, who dreamed of finding more room for maneuver between two dominating superpowers have now seen how different the superpowers really are. American leaders huffed and puffed against European collaboration on the Soviet oil pipeline, but they had the vision and strength to subordinate a perceived American interest to a German one. The same cannot be said for Moscow. When it huffs and puffs, its allies have to have fits of apoplexy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Remember the 22 Poles

Poland's Communist regime is backtracking, slyly testing world opinion to see just how much it can get away with. The West's answer to General Jaruzelski should be clear: If you want to improve your reputation, it will have to be by keeping promises, not dodging them.

The amnesty decreed earlier this summer promised that within 30 days all political prisoners would be liberated. The only exception made was for those facing charges of high treason, espionage or sabotage. But since no one had been formally indicted on such charges, it was reasonably expected that all 632 political prisoners would be released. Unlike a hedged 1983 amnesty that impressed no one, this sweeping measure won cautious praise from credible opposition Poles and an announcement from President Reagan of conditional steps toward easing U.S. sanctions.

Now more than a month has passed. Most of the political prisoners have indeed been freed. But 22 of those originally classified as eligible for release remain incarcerated, in-

cluding Bogdan Lis and Piotr Mierzejewski, two former leaders of the Solidarity underground. And some of the freed activists have since been re-detained for political activities.

For there to be meaningful progress on easing financial and trade ties, the Polish regime will have to adhere to its own declared goals of genuine national reconciliation. Neither the Polish people nor the West is in any position to require General Jaruzelski to respect fully the democratic norms and universal human rights that Poland has agreed to in a variety of international treaties. Nor can democrats and unionists do more than lament the regime's betrayal of the Gdansk agreements signed four years ago last week.

Everyone recognizes that the Solidarity period is now over and that fresh progress must be sought on the basis of the new realities of 1984. But even while deferring to such realism, the world need not condone or forget the treatment of those 22 remaining political prisoners.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

From Marx to John Paul II

Just over 100 years ago Karl Marx declared religion to be "the opium of the people." It may seem strange, therefore, that his dogmas — dependent as they are on materialism and atheism — should have taken such grip on the thinking of a number of Roman Catholics that Pope John Paul II feels it necessary to issue a formal condemnation. [Monday's] document from the Vatican is a clear response to the growing influence of Marxism on the controversial "theology of liberation" which is politicizing and often dividing the church.

Whether this document will unite or further divide the church in the Third World it is impossible to predict, and both Washington and Moscow will be watching with anxiety.

What is clear, however, is that the pope is rightly determined to prevent Marxism from becoming the opium of the clergy.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Perspective in Nicaragua

Nicaragua has to be seen from the bottom up. The bottom is where for many years 90 percent of the population lived.

The changes that have been introduced into the lower layers of Nicaraguan society since the fall of dictator Anastasio Somoza in July 1979 are all-encompassing. Only from the bottom up can the relationship between the people and the post-revolutionary Sandinist government be understood.

— Jacobo Timerman, writing in Newsweek.

FROM OUR SEPT. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Why Redesign the Greenback?
NEW YORK — Proposed changes in the size and color of American currency call forth varying comments. Denver "Republican": "In the matter of beauty nothing has been known to refuse an American bill on the ground that it shocked his aesthetic sense. Altogether it would seem that the Treasury Department is rather overdoing the thing in this effort to find something to do in a different way." Philadelphia "Inquirer": "It is to be hoped that the new currency will be somewhat smaller in size and will contain less engraving." Baltimore "American": "Secretary MacVeigh believes a greenback by any other color swells out bank accounts just the same." Pittsburgh "Dispatch": "If this will keep us from getting short change on the two-dollar denomination, everyone will be for it."

1934: Hoover Faults the New Deal
LOS ANGELES — Former President Herbert Hoover, following up his article in the current "Saturday Evening Post," made his first public appearance in several months (on Sept. 5) by delivering an address before the Service Clubs Council in which he attacked the New Deal without specifically mentioning it by name. He dwelt on the huge Federal spending program for relief by characterizing the Los Angeles Community Chest participants as a "great group intent to maintain the high virtue of charity these days, when so many think they can rid humanity of its faults via the discard, and also of its hard-won virtues." The fact that the former Chief Executive should appear before the public eye is taken by some observers as an indication that he is opening his campaign for re-election in 1936.

An Isle in Distress, and No Savior in Sight

By Clifford P. Hackett

WASHINGTON — Ten years ago this summer the independent republic of Cyprus was twice brutalized by large neighbors.

First the Greek military junta in Athens instigated a coup that sought to kill the Cypriot president, Archbishop Makarios, and install a known terrorist in his place. Then, to thwart that attempt, Turkey occupied northern Cyprus, driving thousands of Greeks from their homes and over a large section of the island on behalf of the Turkish minority.

The Greek military dictatorship collapsed as a result of its adventurism on Cyprus and was replaced by a democratic government. The democratic Turkish government that ordered the invasion was replaced by a military government several years later. Those changes have only reinforced the paranoias of Greece and Turkey about each other, especially regarding intentions on Cyprus.

A decade after the 1974 Cyprus crisis, a NATO member, Turkey, continues to occupy what was formerly an independent state, and the 600,000 Greek Cypriots continue to live in tension.

The Cypriots, it must be said, are both agents and victims of the international indifference to their plight. There was so much antagonism between the two communities from the time of Cypriot independence in 1960 until 1974 that it has become difficult to rouse much international interest in a long-term settlement.

The Turkish sector comprises 36 percent of the island's territory and 20 percent of the population. It has a stagnant economy, with Turkey its only protector, benefactor and trading partner. The Greek Cypriots, pushed into the southern part of the island, are prosperous, but they say that they can never accept either the

division of the country or separation from their villages now occupied by Turkey in the north. Thus there is an uncertain stability on Cyprus today.

It is worth recalling the American role in this situation, at least for the benefit of American officials who were not on the scene in 1974.

The United States supported the Greek military dictatorship that provoked the first, failed coup attempt against the Cypriot government in

stiff letter from President Johnson.

In 1974 the United States, clearly antagonistic to President Makarios's prickly nationalism, was apparently prepared to accept turmoil on the island to see him gone. Mr. Kissinger, embroiled in the collapsing Nixon administration, later said he could not pay full attention to Cyprus, and before the decisive Turkish occupation move in August 1974, the United States failed to act alone or with its allies to stabilize Cyprus and preserve its integrity and independence.

In the absence of such action, the U.S. Congress imposed a limited

The United States failed to act alone or with its allies to stabilize Cyprus and preserve its integrity and independence.

July 1974, but the State Department steadfastly insisted that it saw no signs of foreign intervention.

Without American support the Greek dictatorship could not have survived, since it was largely ostracized by the West European democracies. Many in Greece, and elsewhere, believe that the United States was actually behind the 1967 coup that overthrew Greek democracy and brought the colonels to power. This interpretation of events remains highly dubious, but the dictatorship that emerged could not have survived without U.S. arms and support.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger opposed any U.S. role to prevent or respond to the first Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July 1974. Yet a decade earlier a similar Turkish threat to invade the island was stopped by a

arms embargo on Turkey to force its withdrawal from Cyprus.

In the curious ways of Washington, the arms embargo rather than the invasion became the issue. The Turkish occupation was all but forgotten as two presidents sought to persuade Congress to repeal the embargo. Neither administration showed an interest in Cyprus except as it affected the issue of the embargo and, indirectly, U.S. relations with Turkey. The embargo ended in 1978. But the Turkish army is still on Cyprus.

The Carter-Mondale administration took credit for ending the embargo and then tried to induce a settlement. The plan failed after the administration tried to proceed without getting the needed support from West European countries. Turkey subsequently fell under military rule

Jackson: A Difficult Somebody

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Since the Reverend Jesse Jackson has been the loudest critic of Walter Mondale in the Democratic Party and a self-proclaimed champion of equal rights, maybe he will grant the rest of us equal time to criticize his own behavior.

He is the most eloquent orator in this presidential campaign, and for a while in the primaries he was a peacemaker. But he has emerged as the Muhammad Ali of American politics, a battler and champion of sorts but with the biggest ego and mouth in the ring. I am somebody," he proclaims, but he treats Mr. Mondale like a nobody and "supports" him on television with grudging and suspicious eyes.

All this could be understood when he was trying to get the attention of the voters for the plight of his people. Few blacks get into the upper smoky rooms of American politics by knocking gently at the door. So, not surprisingly, he asked it in and demanded to be heard.

And he had something to say. He had a good cause, and he proclaimed it with biblical rhythms unheard by most whites since the days of the late Martin Luther King Jr. For a while he got not only the attention of the American people but their admiration, and enough of their votes to justify his demand for a voice in the planning of the campaign against President Reagan.

The trouble is that this is no longer a personal but a party fight, and Mr. Jackson's tardy offers of support always seem to imply the vague suggestion that "it is in the power of my hand to do you hurt."

He never seems satisfied. One day he leads to another. Give him a hand, and he asks for an arm. He wants commitments from Mr. Mondale without ever being quite willing to commit himself all the way, and he demands prior approval of a black employment program before Mr. Mondale has even figured out how to keep his promises to cut the budget and the deficit.

There is no evidence in all his torrents of rhetoric of any coherent plan, maybe because he has never held public office and had to choose between one thing and another. Most of his policies could be expressed on a bumper sticker.

Maybe it's a bit stiff to blame a man for the bad aspects of his good qualities. Mr. Jackson is proud and pushy. He probably would not have helped his people as much as he has if he hadn't pushed so hard, but the question now is whether he is helping or hurting his cause.

You can get a good argument about this proposition, even among many of the other black leaders. Mr. Jackson has put the Democratic nominee in a bind. If Mr. Mondale submits to his demands, he encourages the Republican charge that he is a patsy for the "special interests."



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If he rejects them, he risks the danger that Mr. Jackson's supporters will stay home on election day.

In this sense Mr. Jackson is not a unifying but a polarizing figure. Many blacks adore him. Many whites genuinely respect him, and many more tolerate his tactics because they approve of his objectives.

"This is not a black campaign," he said when he started, but that is not the way his campaign looks to many voters now. Nobody denies that he is a powerful force, but when he lets himself go before the television cameras, arms waving and eyes flashing, his tendency is to stun and frighten rather than to persuade.

Maybe he will lower his voice and keep his promise to work hard for the Mondale-Ferraro ticket. Much will depend on the influence of other black leaders who know more about the dangers of a white backlash than he does. But Mr. Jackson has never been a team player.

He fought with Martin Luther King's lieutenants when he was not

and is now under scrutiny for human rights violations.

Unfortunately, the United States now displays the same tolerance for military rule in Turkey as it did for the Greek junta. In both cases it seems to be telling allies that military cooperation and U.S. base rights are more important than a restoration of democracy or human rights.

American blindness to the fate of democracy among its eastern Mediterranean allies has been a theme of five administrations, from Lyndon Johnson to Ronald Reagan. There is little likelihood that it will change with the Reagan-Mondale race this fall. Neither candidate has demonstrated great concern for human rights as a crucial element in international affairs. Both have records of tolerating a military-centered policy in the area. And neither is likely to provoke Turkish intransigency by pressuring Ankara to end its 10-year-old occupation of Cyprus.

A renewed Cypriot nationalism, based on rejection of both Greek and Turkish interference in the island's fate, is one hope. President Makarios seemed, in his final years, to embrace true Cypriot independence from both Greece and Turkey. But before a new Cypriot nation can emerge, someone must extricate the Turkish military force without jeopardizing the security of the Turkish Cypriot minority.

With Europe divided by more immediate problems and the United States indifferent, Cyprus has nowhere to look. The United Nations and the Third World profess interest, but neither has the influence to move Turkey or the Cypriots to a solution.

The writer was staff director of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on Europe during the 1974 Cyprus crisis. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Pressures For Change In Pretoria

By Colin Legum

LONDON — The elections for mixed-race and Indian members to sit in South Africa's new three-chamber Parliament produced few surprises. It was never to be expected that many "coloreds" would be ready to vote for those of their leaders who have agreed to cooperate with the apartheid regime. It was predictable that 80 percent of the Indian community would further polarize politics between blacks and whites, and within each of the four racial communities.

In reading the election results it is important to take account of the crucial differences in the voting between mixed-race communities living in the rural areas of Cape Province and Transvaal, and those who live in the Cape Town area, the cultural and political heartland of South Africa's 2,765,000 people of mixed race.

While between 20 and 30 percent of mixed-race voters went to the polls in rural areas, scarcely 5 percent voted in Cape Town. One new member of Parliament won his seat with only 118 votes cast in his favor; he will now draw 24,000 rands (\$15,000) a year as the unrepresentative "representative" of his constituency.

The government naturally blamed the low turnout on "intimidation" of voters by advocates of the boycott. It could be argued with equal force that the authorities themselves resorted to serious intimidation by arresting more than a score of prominent African, mixed-race and Indian leaders opposed to the elections. Intimidating, too, was the heavy-handed police action against placard-bearing demonstrators, especially in Lenasia, the Indian suburb of Johannesburg.

Anyone with electioneering experience in South Africa well knows that the pro-boycott "intimidation" witnessed at the recent mixed-race and Indian election meetings was no greater — and arguably less — than the intimidation often experienced in white election campaigns.

The men who run the South African government are not fools. They may seek to mislead others, but seldom themselves. They know that the mixed-race and Indian politicians whose careers are being promoted under the new constitution carry little weight in their communities.

Major concessions will be necessary if the government's mixed-race and Indian partners are to stand any chance of improving their standing in their communities and of building up support for the new constitution. The government will have to put up with much hostile criticism from influential men like Allan Hendrickse, leader of the mixed-race Labor Party.

Collaborators will need to demonstrate that they are not stooges of the government. They can be expected to do so in strict defiance of the government. There is no doubt that the government will be ready to make greater contributions toward improving mixed-race and Indian education standards, training for employment and housing — as it is already committed to do. For the first time, the total expenditure on education in the 1983-84 budget was 2 percent higher than the figure for defense, partly due to larger allocations for African and mixed-race education.

The new Indian and mixed-race members of Parliament can be relied on to wage a vigorous campaign to include Africans in the new multi-racial Parliament. Prime Minister P.W. Botha — soon to become President Botha — is known to be personally in favor of extending his reforms to give the country's seven million urban Africans a voice in Parliament. He will need the pressure of the Indian and mixed-race members of the President's Council to push this reform through the white chamber.

Although it remains true that the government's constitutional reforms do not represent genuine change in the sense of providing for an equitable sharing of power among whites and blacks, the new hybrid Parliament and an executive presidency do seem destined to change the face of South African politics.

Critics of the government, on both the left and the right, fear that the country is heading for a more dictatorial direction under its executive president. At the same time, many who favor broader reforms believe that Mr. Botha needs the added power to push them through.

Whether one takes a positive or a negative view of the constitutional reforms, the conclusion is inescapable that South African politics are headed for an unpredictable future.

International Herald Tribune.

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Betancur May Have a Lesson for Central America

By Aryeh Neier

NEW YORK — As the violence goes on in Central America, with no peace in sight, something remarkable is occurring in Colombia.

More populous than all of Central America combined, Colombia suffers from a multitude of social problems and has what may be the most violent history in Latin America, especially during the past 40 years. Several guerrilla armies have operated there for years. The guerrillas have never come close to seizing power, but the Colombian armed forces have been unable to wipe them out.

The armed forces are no closer than ever to a military victory — yet the war seems to be ending. How has this happened? Credit is due to President Belisario Betancur.

Elected two years ago, Mr. Betancur immediately established a peace commission to negotiate a settlement, and initiated a significant effort to improve the human rights situation.

The situation has been very bad. Colombia is a democracy, but some regions have been militarized for years; abuses in them are very much like those in El Salvador and Guatemala. Extensive death squad activity in the cities has been responsible for hundreds of killings and disappearances and considerable torture.

Such abuses have not been stopped, but they have been limited, thanks especially to the efforts of President Betancur's attorney general, Carlos Jimenez Gomez, who indicted some 55 military personnel for death squad activity. The indictments led to nothing because Mr. Jimenez lost a battle to bring the cases to civilian courts. But the charges nevertheless placed the government firmly on record against such abuses and

demonstrated its willingness to point the finger against those responsible.

When the indictments took place the minister of defense, General Fernando Landabazabal Reyes, ordered all members of the armed forces to allocate a day's pay for the defense of the accused. Several months later Mr. Betancur seized on another episode of public order in a border town, Landabazabal and dismissed him. It was an important event in asserting civilian control over the armed forces.

Although President Betancur's human rights record is not perfect, the essential message he has conveyed is that his government stands for respect for law and for civilian control of the armed forces. Without this it

seems inconceivable that he could have suggested a peace settlement with the principal guerrilla forces.

The guerrillas have long contended that if they put down their arms the armed forces would simply execute them. These fears have been well grounded, as was demonstrated on Aug. 10 when Carlos Toledo Plata, leader of the political wing of one of the guerrilla groups, the M-19, was assassinated, and again a few days later when several other M-19 leaders were ambushed and wounded while on their way to sign a peace treaty.

Despite these events, and some guerrilla violence that they inspired, a treaty was signed on Aug. 24.

President Betancur did not agree

to any power sharing. The guerrillas are abandoning armed conflict to take part in the political process with no guarantee that they will escape violent reprisals by the armed forces.

Their only protection is the Betancur government's commitment to the rule of law and to civilian control of the armed forces. That Mr. Betancur has been able to inspire confidence in that commitment is both a tribute to his leadership and an indication of what could be achieved if the nearby states of Central America could demonstrate respect for human rights and civilian control over the military.

The writer is vice chairman of the human rights groups Americas Watch and Helsinki Watch. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Weapons in Space?

Regarding "Pentagon Says Space-Based Defenses Could Push Soviets Back to Bombers" (Aug. 27):

The report states that the Pentagon believes that a laser space-based defense system would force the Soviet Union to fall back on its bombers for possible attack against the United States instead of relying on ICBMs. This would give the United States advanced warning times in the event of intercontinental hostilities.

Two important considerations are ignored. First, ballistic missiles aboard Soviet submarines that increasingly patrol American coastal waters have virtually instantaneous flight times to U.S. targets; there would be little hope of destroying

such missiles with lasers before they struck their objectives. Second, space-based lasers with their look-down, shoot-down attack potential will be increasingly destabilizing from the Soviet standpoint because they would signify an enhanced U.S. first-strike capability against Soviet silo-based missiles.

PAUL E. CHADWELL, Torremolinos, Spain.

John Anderson's opinion column "Halt This Action-Reaction Nuclear Race" (Aug. 29) puts an often shrill and obfuscated case coolly and clearly. In so doing, however, he puts its essential flaw into high relief.

Mr. Anderson argues that Western arms breakthroughs — atom, hydrogen, MIRV and cruise — have his-

torically been followed by Soviet acquisition and deployment. Unfortunately, his conclusion — that if the United States does not develop and deploy anti-satellite systems, the arms race will not hurtle into space — does not necessarily follow. The conclusion that the race would certainly continue into space, but with a new and more dangerous leader, has both logical and historical force.

JOHN W. WOOD, London.

Distinguished Dallases

Regarding the report, "Earnest Dallas: A Republican Kind of Town" (Aug. 18) by Molly Friss:

Vice President George Mifflin Dallas was not so "undistinguished"

as Molly Friss would have it. His father, Alexander James Dallas, a Philadelphia lawyer (from Scotland via Jamaica), was secretary of the Treasury and of the War Office under Madison. He played a significant role in stabilizing the U.S. currency through a new national banking system. In this work he was assisted by his son, George Mifflin Dallas, a lawyer who became mayor of Philadelphia, a U.S. senator, ambassador to Russia and Britain and vice president of the United States (1845-49).

It is generally agreed that the town of Dallas (then a trading post with the Indians) was named after the former and the county of Dallas, quite certainly, after the latter.

PHILIP DALLAS, Rome.

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Pressures For Change In Pretoria

By Colin Legum



VATICAN CITY VISITORS — Pope John Paul II poses with a Taiwanese ballet troupe at St. Peter's Basilica during his general audience on Wednesday. Later, he warned that sometimes married Roman Catholic couples must not even use the church-approved natural family planning method to limit family size. Couples should not use the wife's infertile period to avoid procreation "without just reasons," the pope said.

Further Détente Between Germans Seen Despite Delay of Honecker Trip

By James M. Markham

BONN — The scuttling of a meticulously planned visit to West Germany by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader, climaxed an extraordinary confrontation between the Soviet Union and its major Warsaw Pact ally.

But, in the view of officials and Western diplomats here, the strenuous Soviet arm twisting required to get Mr. Honecker to postpone the trip Tuesday suggests that Moscow will have difficulty in halting the further development of détente between the two Germans. East Germany's internal stability and prosperity are seen as bound up in its lucrative links to West Germany.

The clash between Moscow and East Berlin pivoted on radically differing approaches to East-West relations after the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe last winter.

Whereas the Russians insisted that the deployment had created a new international context — one that demanded a closing of ranks within the Warsaw Pact — Mr. Honecker quickly emerged as an exponent of limiting the damage to East-West ties and coined the phrase "community of responsibility" to describe the special relationship between East and West Germany.

Mr. Honecker was publicly lukewarm to the Soviet Union's so-called "countermeasures" — the stationing of new tactical nuclear weapons in East Germany and Czechoslovakia and sounded hopeful about resuming Soviet-American arms talks as Moscow was angrily growling about intransigence by the Reagan administration.

"This was not just a question of tactical nuances," said Christian Meier, a West German academic authority on Eastern Europe. "Here there was a fundamental conflict of strategy, and especially over West Germany."

As the ideological discussion heated up within the Warsaw Pact, East Germany, once regarded as a hard-line Stalinist state, aligned itself increasingly with reform-minded Hungary in arguing the special role that small European states could play in securing peace and détente.

"This joining of forces with Hungary must be a scare for the Russians," commented Vladimir Kusin, an analyst at Radio Free Europe in Munich.

The eager pursuit of détente by Bonn and East Berlin made a mockery of earlier Soviet threats to Chancellor Helmut Kohl that "a

NEWS ANALYSIS

palisade of rockets" would under the two Germans if the Bonn government accepted the U.S. missiles. For Moscow, Mr. Honecker's visit, which was to have begun Sept. 26, would have demonstrated that Mr. Kohl had paid no political price for championing deployment.

Bluntly reminding the wayward East Germans who was in charge of their destiny, the Soviet Union unilaterally announced in May the emplacement of additional nuclear weapons on their soil and this summer pointedly staged unusual military maneuvers without the participation of East German units.

There is little doubt in Bonn that Soviet pressure — including a strident propaganda campaign against a "revanchist" West Germany purportedly bent on destroying East German communism — finally brought Mr. Honecker to heel, forcing him to pass up a historic moment as the first East German Communist leader to visit West Germany.

However, both Bonn and East Berlin have swiftly signaled a wish to pursue their special relationship. The East Germans insist they have postponed, not canceled, the visit, and Mr. Honecker was reported Wednesday to have told a Japanese parliamentary delegation that he was still keen on making a well-prepared trip to West Germany that promised results. He was said to have told the Japanese that

friendly ties to the West served the cause of peace.

As if to further underscore the point, Mr. Honecker personally received a West German environmentalist group in East Berlin. For his part, Mr. Kohl reiterated that Mr. Honecker was welcome in Bonn.

The forces pulling the two Germans ever closer are not so much sentimental as economic. Over the years West German subsidies, private investment, bank loans and outright gifts from individuals and church groups have underpinned East Germany's singular prosperity within the Warsaw Pact. The saturation of East Germany by West German television furthers a common identity.

Moreover, a diplomatic loophole in the Treaty of Rome makes East Germany a de facto member of the European Community, allowing it to export to West Germany and beyond without paying import duties. East Berlin's export-minded economic planners are determined to expand such contacts with the West and not to be pushed back into a stagnant isolation within the Warsaw Pact.

One senior Bonn official predicted that the veto of the Honecker trip "could boomerang for the Soviets."

"It will create resentments and discomfort in East Germany," the official said, noting that East German opinion was already smoldering over the Soviet ban on participation in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

The episode also has been a quiet humiliation for Mr. Honecker, who will doubtless watch with some bitterness as the leaders of Bulgaria and Romania visit Bonn in the next few weeks.

Although he and his East German comrades have forged the soundest economy in the Warsaw Pact and its second-best military machine, and although he presides over Eastern Europe's most stable political system, Mr. Honecker will have to content himself with a visit to Finland in October.

Adam Malik Dies at 67; Indonesian, UN Official

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Adam A. Malik, 67, the Indonesian diplomat who served as president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1971, died Wednesday of cancer of the liver at his home in Bandung.

Mr. Malik was Indonesia's foreign minister from 1966 to 1977 and his country's vice president from 1978 until March of last year.

An adroit politician, he was able to adapt to often rapidly changing tides in Indonesian affairs. A militant nationalist, he was in the forefront of the struggle that led to independence from Dutch colonial rule after World War II. He veered toward socialism later, during the autocratic regime of President Sukarno, and shifted to a middle-of-the-road stance as he rose higher in Indonesian and international affairs.

He had a key role in forming the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the late 1960s. Known as ASEAN, the alliance forged strong bonds between his own country and Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore.

Mr. Malik was born on July 22, 1917, into a Moslem family on the west coast of Sumatra, a major island in what were then the Dutch East Indies. His formal education went beyond a Dutch primary school and a Moslem religious school.

Leonid Kostandov, 69, A Soviet Official, Dies

BERLIN (Reuters) — Leonid Kostandov, 69, a deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union, died Wednesday in East Germany, where he was visiting the Leipzig international trade fair, the official press agency ADN reported.

He arrived in East Germany last week and met Erich Honecker, that country's leader, at the opening of the fair on Sunday. The Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland published Wednesday a full-page article by Mr. Kostandov calling for closer cooperation between East German and Soviet industry.

The article appeared a day after

Honecker Is Said To Bar 'Normal' Ties With Bonn

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader, was quoted Wednesday as having said that he postponed a visit to West Germany because of insults and that "no normal relationship is possible" with Bonn under the present circumstances.

Jo Leinen, head of a delegation of West German environmentalists visiting East Berlin, relayed Mr. Honecker's comments to reporters after meeting with him for an hour.

But Mr. Leinen said the East German leader had stressed that he was indefinitely postponing, not canceling, the trip. Mr. Honecker, he said, did not mention a new date for the trip but gave the impression that "he would make an effort to go through with the visit as soon as possible."

He said that Mr. Honecker had told the delegation that "insults of a coarseness nature in West Germany prevented his visit there at this time." Mr. Honecker did not elaborate on the perceived insults, Mr. Leinen said.

East Germany announced that Mr. Honecker was not going ahead with a planned visit to West Germany. Western diplomats attributed the decision to Soviet pressure.

Other deaths:

Brutus Coste, 74, who as secretary-general of the Assembly of Captive European Nations worked with the Free Europe Committee to restore freedom to nine Soviet-bloc countries, Monday, at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. Mr. Coste, who was born in Romania, was secretary-general of the assembly from 1955 to 1965.

Manuel Galich, 71, Guatemalan foreign minister during the early 1950s, on Aug. 30, in Havana.

Bishop William C. Martin, 94, past president of the National Council of Churches and of the United Methodist Council of Bishops, on Aug. 30 in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Louis Samuel Rothschild, 84, a retired investment banker who had been a chairman of the old Federal Maritime Board and an undersecretary of commerce in the Eisenhower administration, of cancer Saturday at his home in Washington.



Adam A. Malik

Kitty Owen Spence, 79, a model for Maxfield Parrish paintings of the 1920s and granddaughter of William Jennings Bryan, Aug. 30 in New York. She appeared in the painting "Daybreak," copies of which were reportedly hung in a quarter-million homes in the 1920s.

Manos Katrakidis, 75, Greece's leading character actor, Sunday in Athens.

Japan Tightens Security For S. Korean Leader

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's most elaborate postwar security operation, designed to protect President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea on a three-day visit, began in earnest Wednesday.

About 25,000 policemen — more than half the Tokyo force — were assigned to the job at a cost of around \$3.2 million, more than twice what it cost to protect President Ronald Reagan in Tokyo last November.

Mr. Chun is to arrive Thursday.

Police squads searched every cellar and sewer within bomb range of the Akasaka district guest house where Mr. Chun will stay. Marksmen monitored the streets from rooftops.

Mr. Chun narrowly avoided a bomb attack 11 months ago in Rangoon, Burma, that killed 17 South Koreans including four cabinet ministers. Mr. Chun had not yet arrived at the scene of a wreath-laying ceremony when the bomb exploded. Seoul officials blame their foes in North Korea for the attack.

More than half of the 670,000 Korean expatriates in Japan are loyal to the Communist North Korea and bitterly opposed to Mr. Chun.

Japan hopes that Mr. Chun's visit will heal wounds that date from the 35-year Japanese occupation of the Korean peninsula, which ended in 1945. The most sensitive moment of the visit will come Thursday evening at a banquet in the Imperial Palace when Emperor Hirohito is expected to express some form of regrets for the suffering of Koreans under the Japanese occupation.

The subject of an apology has sparked protests from Japanese nationalists, who feel none should be made.

The status of Koreans living in Japan is expected to be another controversial topic. Many Korean residents complain that they face widespread discrimination in housing, jobs and social programs. They also note that, unless they go through the rigorous procedure of applying for citizenship, they must carry alien registration cards and be fingerprinted every five years.

Spanish Concerned By Military Aspects of Libyan-Moroccan Pact

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

MADRID — The announcement of a treaty of union between Morocco and Libya, including a mutual defense accord, has raised Spanish concerns about the military balance in the Strait of Gibraltar and intensified government efforts to stay in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Publicly, the government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has sought to play down its concern, but Spanish officials and Western diplomats said privately that it was doing so to calm widespread public fears. Morocco is separated from Spain by the 10-mile-wide (16-kilometer) strait and has laid claim to two Spanish-held enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla, on Morocco's Mediterranean coast.

Moroccan officials have said the pact, which was announced last month, was not directed against Spain. But leaders of the governing Socialist Party here, the armed forces, rightist political leaders and many of the nation's newspapers have seized on the pact as an argument in favor of Spain's staying in NATO to counterbalance the two North African countries.

Spain is not militarily integrated into NATO under its two-year-old membership and the country is divided over whether it should become so or pull out altogether. The government, which appears to support the status quo, has promised to hold a referendum on the issue sometime next year.

The announcement of the treaty of union between Morocco and Libya will begin the search for new strategic proposals for the Spanish armed forces. Major Fernando Ripoll, an army planner, said in an analysis published last week in the daily El Pais as the military command announced it was revising the country's overall military strategy because of the North African pact.

Maor Ripoll said Morocco and Libya together surpassed Spain in military might. The most economic route to equilibrium, he said, lies in "transferring the problem to the Atlantic alliance, whose Mediterranean strategy has been based on dominating the strait, which now may be compromised."

The Libyan-Moroccan pact includes a mutual defense agreement and a rotating secretariat between the two countries to further economic, cultural and other cooperation.

The pact has startled the other members of the Atlantic alliance.

Last week, both President François Mitterrand of France and Vernon A. Walters, the U.S. ambassador at large, paid secret visits to Morocco's ruler, King Hassan II.

The French are concerned over the impact of the treaty on the military situation in Chad, where Libyan forces confront French troops in the civil war that has divided the country. The Americans have considered Libya and its ruler, Colonel Mouammar Qadhafi, international outcasts and have been perplexed why Morocco, a U.S. ally, has formed the union.

Added factors are the conflicts and jealousies dividing Libya and Morocco from three other African countries, Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania, which have a competing alliance. Algeria has backed guerrillas fighting Moroccan troops in the former Spanish Sahara.

Mr. Gonzalez has been heavily criticized by the country's press and by rightist political leaders for his lackadaisical public posture over the new treaty.

But the government's real concern was evident in the maneuvering begun by leaders of its majority faction in the Socialist Party. Pointing to the North African threat, they are pushing for approval of NATO membership in meetings of the party's executive council this week before going into a party congress scheduled for May. Many Socialist hard-liners oppose NATO membership.

Morocco Jail Fast Is Reported Over

The Associated Press

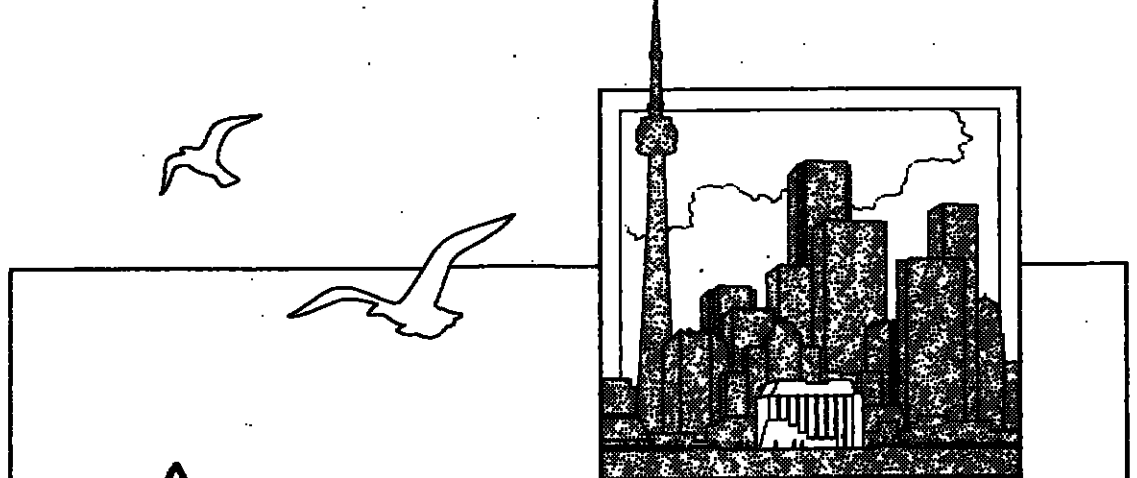
PARIS — About 35 Moroccan prisoners, mostly students arrested after riots in January, have given up a hunger strike started July 4, a human rights group said Wednesday.

Two of the hunger strikers reportedly died last week. Approximately 15 others are in comas, according to the Association for the Defense of Human Rights in Morocco. The authorities in Morocco have not confirmed the deaths.

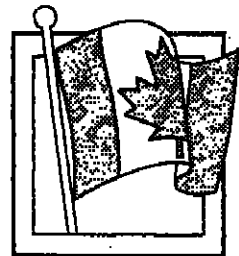
The association said at a press conference in Paris that the prisoners gave up their strike following an "oral promise" by the authorities to meet demands for family visits, books and permission to study and take school examinations.

QUEEN'S QUAY

R E S I D E N C E S



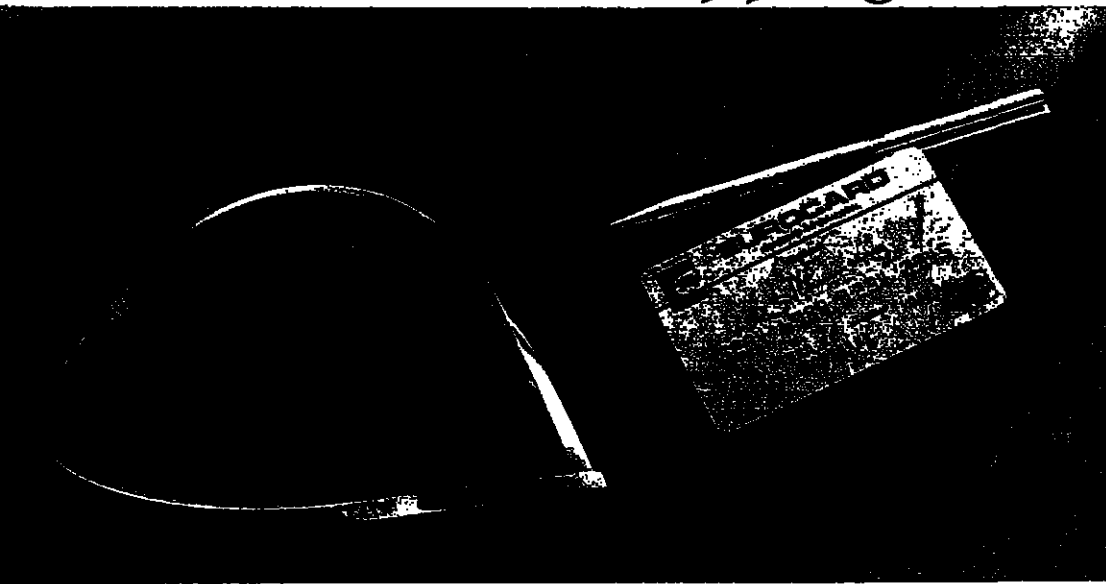
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New Analyses Suggest Early Man's 'Campsite' Was Mere Stone Cache

By Erik Eckholm

New York Times Service

NEW TESTS of bones and stones nearly two million years old have forced many scientists to abandon a cornerstone theory about the social behavior of man's ancient ancestors. As a result, the early history of human culture is being rewritten.

Recent analyses of fossils from Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, one of the world's best-known archaeological sites, suggest that the hunter-gatherer lifestyle might have developed later in human history than previously thought and that the social patterns associated with that way of life might be less central to "humanness" than is often asserted. Scientists are now developing new theories about how human ancestors actually lived.

For more than two decades, aggregations of animal bones and stone tools found buried beneath the soils of East Africa have been described as the remains of campsites in which groups of hominid creatures clustered together for safety and to share food.

Social interaction centered around such a "home base," a characteristic of the hunter-gatherer bands in which virtually all people lived in the millennia preceding the advent of agriculture, has been considered a key distinction between human ancestors, or hominids, and other animals.

Many anthropologists have theorized that the home bases of early hominids were the crucible in which the development of nuclear families, extended childhoods, language and other unique attributes of human culture was spurred.

But a re-examination of fossil and tool concentrations deposited nearly two million years ago at Olduvai Gorge has persuaded many anthropologists that they do not represent home bases at all.

The new analysis thus calls into question the oft-repeated theory that humans lived the hunter-gatherer way of life — with its attendant family structure, division of labor between the sexes, and inter-family sharing of food and other tasks — for 99 percent of mankind's history, from when hominids first began chipping stone into tools until the invention of agriculture about 12,000 years ago.

Rather than being integral to the emergence of humans as distinct animals, and hence representing the "natural" condition of the species, the base-camp, hunter-gather-

er pattern might have developed only gradually and reached its familiar form in later stages of cultural development, the studies suggest.

The re-evaluation of fossils at Olduvai Gorge, a ravine made famous in 1959 by Louis and Mary Leakey's electrifying discovery of what were then the earliest known hominid bones, also carries lessons for paleo-anthropologists.

"We simply do not know as much as we envisioned when it seemed appropriate to extrapolate a human hunter-gatherer model back two million years," said Richard Potts of Yale University, a pioneer in the re-examination of early hominid sites.

Until the late 1970s, scientists tended to read back from the present, searching for similarities between the lifestyles of ancient hominids and modern remnants of hunter-gatherers in Southern Africa and Australia. But recently many have consciously tried to look anew at the archaeological evidence of hominid behavior.

"Most anthropologists are now starting with the assumption that the past will be unlike the present," said David Pilbeam of Harvard University, who has championed the shift in perspective. "The new approach makes us step back and ask what kind of animals these were, rather than what these ancestors of ours can tell us about ourselves."

Glynn Isaac of Harvard University said in a recent paper that "our studies are teaching us humility." Mr. Isaac, who has studied similar assemblages at Koobi Fora in Kenya and in the 1970s argued that food-sharing in home bases was the driving force of human evolution, now concludes that previous hypotheses, including his own, "made the early hominids seem too human."

With doubt cast on what had seemed a powerful description of early hominid society, scientists are searching for new ways to explain the East African stone and bone concentrations. Positing that hominid behavior may have been unlike any known patterns, they are trying, solely on the basis of scanty archaeological evidence, to reconstruct life at the very dawn of human existence.

The fossil record does prove that about two million years ago hominids were already behaving differently from other ape-like animals. They had long had the ability to stand erect, believed to be the first

distinguishing feature of the hominids, and were definitely making crude stone tools and eating meat.

The evidence also shows that at least one hominid species, presumably *Homo habilis*, which is thought to be a direct ancestor of *Homo sapiens*, carried both stones and portions of animal carcasses to the same places. This linking of the transport of tools and food was a new development in animal behavior. (At least two smaller-brained hominid species of the genus *Australopithecus*, a line that died out, also lived in East Africa in the period under study.)

But the answers to other crucial questions — whether family groups foraged and slept alone or together, whether food was shared among families, whether males maintained lasting ties with their mates and offspring, whether most meat was hunted or scavenged and how important it was in the diet — are far less clear today than they seemed a few years ago.

Mr. Potts suggests that rather than occupied camps, the Olduvai assemblages could be the remains of "stone caches" where hominids stored stone tools to provide conve-

nient butchering sites as they foraged for meat. He argues in the current issue of *American Scientist* that fierce animals such as hyenas and sabertooth cats, always on the lookout for meat and bones rich in marrow, would have rendered the sites too dangerous for hominid habitation.

Computer simulations indicate that the setting up of numerous long-term sites throughout the foraging zone, with stone implements in place to enable quick visits for the processing of carcass parts, would have saved the hominids time and energy.



The New York Times

IN BRIEF

A New Approach to Infant Jaundice

BOSTON (AP) — An enzyme derived from fungus may provide a safe and effective new approach to treating severe jaundice in babies, a recent study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology concludes.

Jaundice is common in infants, and usually goes away without treatment. But sometimes persistent cases must be treated by replacing the child's blood, and researchers believe their new approach — still in the experimental stages — may someday give doctors a less hazardous alternative to that therapy.

The new therapy would involve passing the baby's blood through a filter that contains a fungal enzyme called bilirubin oxidase. The enzyme would break down the bilirubin into other, less toxic, substances. Then the blood and the converted bilirubin would be returned to the body.

System Developed to Cut Acid Rain

NEW YORK (NYT) — A system that uses microorganisms to break down and remove organic sulfur residues from petroleum has been developed to help eliminate acid rain.

Petroleum has many ingredients, including sulfur-containing compounds. These are not useful in the fuel and are burned off as pollutants into the atmosphere, where they become a major factor in acid rain. Removing organic sulfur pollutants from fossil fuels has proved difficult because they do not dissolve in water.

In the new system, designed by Dr. William Finnerty at the University of Georgia and Dr. Frank Hartridge, a researcher in Columbia, Maryland, petroleum and water are passed on either side of a membrane holding entrapped microorganisms. As the petroleum passes, the microorganisms oxidize the sulfur compounds, breaking them down.

Flu Epidemics Tied to Solar Radiation

LONDON (AP) — A new study suggests that flu epidemics are linked to global movements in solar radiation.

The study by Dr. Robert Hope-Simpson of Britain's Epidemiological Research Unit, published in the *Journal of Hygiene*, researches all major flu outbreaks between 1964 and 1975. Dr. Hope-Simpson said current medical opinion that the flu virus survives by endless chains of direct transmission from individual sufferers fails to explain why epidemics should be seasonal.

He identified a pattern with outbreaks occurring around Earth's surface in a curve roughly six months behind the "midsummer" curve of vertical solar radiation. He said such phenomena occur because the seasonal variation in solar radiation along each line of latitude activates the latent flu virus existing in those areas.

Rare Black-Footed Ferret Makes a Comeback in U.S.

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — This summer's survey of black-footed ferrets, believed to be the rarest mammal in the United States, has turned up a record 128 animals in a remote section of Wyoming, according to Timothy Clark, a wildlife biologist who heads the ferret conservation program of the Wildlife Preservation Trust in Philadelphia.

This year's finding represents 40 more animals than the 88 observed last year, a 45 percent increase. Two years ago only 60 animals were found. That gives wildlife biologists added confidence that the species of the weasel is on the road to becoming a viable permanent population. The black-footed ferrets, whose total world population is found only in a few sections of the northwestern United States, were believed to have become extinct in 1978 when they were no longer seen in their last known range in South Dakota.

But the species was rediscovered in 1981 on a ranch near Meeteetse, Wyoming, when a dog killed an adult ferret and left it near its master's doorstep. Since the 1981 discovery the population has increased each year. To date no ferrets have been found in any other region outside of Meeteetse, although search efforts are continuing in Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas.

The black-footed ferret is protected by the Endangered Species Act.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

Analysts Keep Coming Back To Predict Unpredictable

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

PARIS — Is there life after Wall Street? Anything might seem pale by comparison with the stock market. Where else are conditions so changeable, so unpredictable, so exasperating? About all that is sure is that anyone who has been right for any length of time is about to be wrong.

Of course, it is the converse of that which gives investors and analysts hope.

Donald D. Hahn, of Hahn Holland & Grassman in Chicago, was consistently bullish on stocks for nine months until the market finally exploded in early August. "I never thought it should have gone down in the first place," he explained.

What occurred, he said, was a "major change in psychology" with Wall Street suddenly deciding it would "no longer ignore the good news that the economy is strong, we are not going to have a recession next year, inflation is low and profits are rising instead of falling."

Even with the sharp August rally he thinks that stocks remain at "bargain levels" and that the so-called second leg of the bull market that began two years ago has indeed commenced.

"This is just a lull now," he said. "We'll have a good shot at 1,300 before the year is out."

Mr. Hahn does not preclude the possibility of a correction down to the 1,150-1,200 range within the next few months, because "short-term interest rates remain high, the economic fraternity is still paranoid and political uncertainties abound."

But, he asserted, the market's major trend is up: "Equity prices are in the reasonably early stages of a long-term advance that may propel the Dow-Jones Industrials to 2,000 within three to five years."

The stocks that his money-management firm is buying are airlines, with AMR and Piedmont topping the list, Crown Cork & Seal, General Electric, IBM and Coca-Cola.

Leon G. Cooperman, chairman of the investment policy committee at Goldman Sachs, paid the price for being right all through 1984 — before August snuck up on him. As he himself had quoted Lord Keynes in the firm's Investment Strategy publication July 26, just as Wall Street was bottoming: "It is better to be vaguely correct than precisely wrong."

Mr. Cooperman, who always had allowed for the possibility of short-lived rallies in a continuing downtrend, simply felt that the stock market was overvalued because high interest rates made competition from cash and bonds too stiff.

"I still think stocks are richly appraised vis-a-vis the bond market," he asserted, noting that Goldman Sachs does not have a "positive outlook" for bonds either.

"The stock market is marching to the beat of the bond market," he added. "And if we're right, the bond market rally has run its course."

He thinks that at best Wall Street can enjoy a "trading range" with stocks dipping to 1,100-1,125 on the downside and "their January highs as a top," when the Dow flirted with 1,300.

"I'd only be a buyer on weakness," he said. "Any near-strength I'd view with concern because it would only mean the market is getting itself further extended."

However, William M. LeFevre of Pirelli Graham takes the view that "what the market has been saying lately is that interest rates have stopped going up and may soon start down."

Should there be a cut in either the discount rate, the fee the Federal Reserve charges on loans to member commercial banks, (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Currency Rates

Life interbank rates on Sept. 5, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	New York
100 U.S. dollars	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36
100 Swiss francs	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
100 German marks	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36
100 Japanese yen	35.46	35.46	35.46	35.46	35.46

Interest Rates

Sept. 5
Eurocurrency Deposits

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
100 U.S. dollars	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Swiss francs	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 German marks	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Japanese yen	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%

Sept. 5
Asian Dollar Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
100 U.S. dollars	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Swiss francs	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 German marks	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Japanese yen	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%

Sept. 5
Key Money Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
100 U.S. dollars	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Swiss francs	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 German marks	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Japanese yen	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%

Sept. 5
West Germany

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
100 U.S. dollars	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Swiss francs	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 German marks	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Japanese yen	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%

Sept. 5
France

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
100 U.S. dollars	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Swiss francs	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 German marks	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Japanese yen	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%

Sept. 5
Greece

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
100 U.S. dollars	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Swiss francs	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 German marks	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Japanese yen	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%

Sept. 5
Italy

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
100 U.S. dollars	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Swiss francs	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 German marks	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%
100 Japanese yen	11 1/2%	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%

Revision Urged of U.S. Rules

GATT Seeks End To Textile Curbs

By Brij Khindaria

GENEVA — The United States has been asked informally to withdraw, or at least postpone, plans to enforce new customs regulations designed to curb imports of textiles.

The Textile Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said in a concluding statement that it had "noted a common view" in the committee in favor of withdrawal or postponement of the new rules of origin.

The rules take effect on Friday, although about \$500 million of imports have been exempted until Oct. 31. The regulations are aimed at preventing evasion of U.S. quotas by such techniques as assembling clothing in a country other than the nation of origin.

Diplomatic sources said all 50 committee members except the United States had favored such a postponement. But the committee, which discussed Third World and European complaints against the new rules, did not make a formal call for withdrawal or postponement.

A postponement would allow time to hold urgent consultations to find the "appropriate solutions" consistent with the provisions of the GATT and the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, and to any problems that may have given rise to the new U.S. regulations, the statement said.

Participants also agreed that the U.S. aim of preventing evasion of import quotas should be met through existing provisions of GATT and trade agreements between the United States and individual countries, the statement said.

The committee considered both the new rules of origin and investigations begun in the United States last July. Those investigations were conducted in response to calls by U.S. manufacturers for countervailing duties against 13 Third World countries that had been accused of subsidizing exports.

The committee noted "with deep concern" that these developments would disrupt international trade in textiles and clothing.

The U.S. chief delegate, Peter Murphy, said a press conference before the GATT panel called for a postponement that the regulation was under review in Washington.

The U.S. review panel is chaired by President Ronald Reagan's trade envoy William E. Brock.

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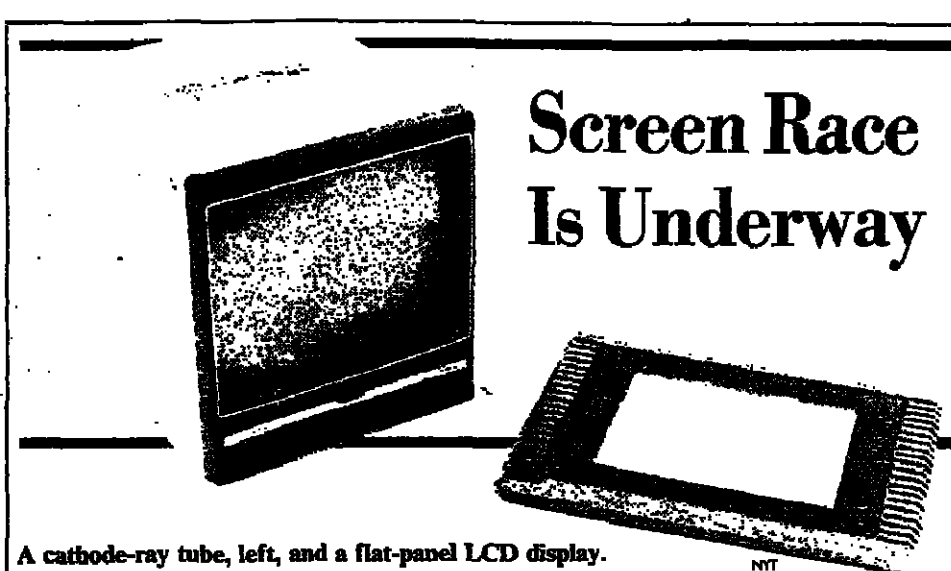
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A cathode-ray tube, left, and a flat-panel LCD display.

By Gordon Graff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Liquid-crystal displays — those small black-on-gray readouts on digital watches and calculators — are turning up in unexpected places these days. They are in miniature color televisions, auto dashboard panels and video games. And now, new technological breakthroughs are giving LCDs a good chance at their biggest market yet: screens for personal computers.

In fact, some computer-industry experts say the future of portable computers may well be tied to the future of liquid-crystal displays. Cathode-ray tubes, the mainstays of televisions and personal computers, are too bulky for the new generation of knee-top models.

Liquid-crystal displays, which use chemicals to produce an image, are thin and lightweight. If manufacturers can also make them easy to read — and some say they already have done so — then LCDs could capture the market for portable computers and give cathode-ray tubes a run for their money in the larger, desktop computers as well.

Once LCD technology is perfected, "the markets will explode," said Gunther Rudenberg, a computer specialist with Arthur D. Little, a consulting firm. Worldwide LCD sales, he said, could rise from less than \$40 million last year to more than \$3 billion by 1992.

The race for the new market is already spanning the Pacific. In the 1970s, Japanese companies vir-

tuously captured the calculator and watch market with their low costs and shrewd pricing.

This time, U.S. players — a new generation of small companies — are trying not to be outflanked. Those that are chasing the potentially lucrative computer market are concentrating their efforts on competing with the Japanese for sales of so-called large-area, flat-panel displays — high-priced, high-resolution screens — ideally suited for desktop computers. They are leaving to the Japanese other promising markets, particularly television sets, and they are leaving to such huge U.S. companies as General Electric Co., American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Hewlett-Packard Co. the highly specialized military and scientific applications for LCDs.

Indeed, the battle over computer screens is between American Davids and Japanese Goliaths. On the Japanese side are such behemoths as Epson, Sharp, Hitachi, Toshiba and Sanyo. Pitted against them are a group of small but technologically sophisticated companies in the United States, bearing names like Crystalvision, Panelvision and Excel.

The sheer size of the Japanese contenders gives them economies of scale. "Part of the advantage of being a big company is that we have our mass production down pat," said Robert Garbutt, general manager of the electronics components group at Sharp Electronic Corp., the Panasonic, New Jersey.

Reco, run by Thomas Dittmer, has grown from a cattle-trading firm to become one of the biggest futures brokers. It is known for being relatively aggressive in the markets.

Last year, the firm and Mr. Dittmer agreed to pay fines totaling \$525,000 after the Commodity Futures Trading Commission charged that it held speculative positions beyond allowable limits.

The firm was also recently found guilty by a federal court jury of violating federal commodities laws; an appeal is planned.

Commodity prices have annual revenues approaching \$100 million. Offices in 34 cities around the world and more than 370 brokers. It says it was the third-largest futures broker, surpassed only by the subsidiaries of Merrill Lynch and Shearson Lehman/American Express.

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Dollar Continues Advance on Rate Rise Expectation

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dollar continued its record-breaking advance Wednesday on foreign exchange markets in Europe, amid expectations of higher U.S. interest rates. Gold prices fell.

The dollar surged to record levels against the French, British and Italian currencies, an 11 1/2-year high against the West German mark and a 10-year high against the Dutch guilder.

Trading was described as lively. Dealers said traders feel U.S. interest rates are headed higher, a development that would lift yields on dollar-denominated investments.

The West German Bundesbank sold about \$200 million to curb the dollar's rise, dealers said, but banking sources said there were no signs of concerted central bank intervention.

The dollar began the trading day by rising in Tokyo to 243.90 Japanese yen from 242.80 yen late Tuesday.

In London, the British pound sank to an all-time low for the third day in a row. Late in the session, sterling was quoted at \$1.2823, down from Tuesday's late rate of \$1.2977, the previous low.

Other late dollar rates in Europe compared with late rates Tuesday included: 2.9475 West German marks, up from 2.9245; 2.46375 Swiss francs, up from 2.4405; 9.0355 French francs, up from 8.9500; 3.3275 Dutch guilders, up from 3.3000; 1.8160 Italian lire, up from 1.80840; and 1.3043 Canadian dollars, up from 1.2960.

The value of gold bullion slipped in the trading, in Europe, gold fell to \$338.50 an ounce in Zurich from

\$341.50 late Tuesday and dropped to \$337.60 an ounce in London from \$340.50.

[In New York, at the opening the dollar continued to gain on a belief that a strong U.S. economy will push rates higher. Reuters reported from New York.]

[However, volume was only moderate and dealers said operators were beginning to stand on the sidelines waiting to see if the dollar would be able to break through the next technical resistance point at 2.9520 marks.]

West Germany Reports Surge
The West German economy began the second half with a surge in output and orders, the government said Wednesday. The reports appeared to show that the economy had recovered from second-quarter industrial slumps.

The Economics Ministry released preliminary, seasonally adjusted figures showing that industrial production rose 1.0 percent in July compared with June, and that new manufacturing orders rose 10.8 percent.

In June they had slumped by 9.6 percent and 8.8 percent compared with May, because of strikes in the engineering industry. The dispute, along with walkouts by print workers, caused economic output to decline by almost 1.5 percent in the second quarter compared with the first.

Continental Grain to Sell Subsidiary
By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Continental Grain, apparently tired of mounting losses from Commodity Services Inc., its futures brokerage subsidiary, has announced that the unit would be sold to Refco Inc., another Chicago-based brokerage that specializes in futures.

Fourteen years after starting Commodity Services, Continental said Tuesday that it would get out of the futures brokerage business entirely. Walter Goldschmidt, who founded Commodity Services and recently took his helm after serving as a senior manager of Continental, said he would move to Refco as a vice chairman.

No price was announced; both the buyer and seller are privately held companies.

The sale comes at a time when futures brokerages in general are being battered by price competition from discounters, rising costs and a declining number of retail customers.

Last June, another major figure in the futures business, Merrill Lynch, announced it was closing about a dozen of its Merrill Lynch Futures offices in a cost-cutting move.

In July, Commodity Services acknowledged that it had recently got an injection of capital from its parent and confirmed that it had closed two arbitrage trading programs after suffering heavy losses. Arbitrage programs seek to take advantage of differences, often very small ones, in price relationships in different markets.

One of the programs Commodity Services closed dealt with currencies and government securities. The second, in cocoa and sugar, is involved in a lawsuit filed by a group of customers who say they lost \$7.5 million in the program.

Refco, run by Thomas Dittmer, has grown from a cattle-trading firm to become one of the biggest futures brokers. It is known for being relatively aggressive in the markets.

Last year, the firm and Mr. Dittmer agreed to pay fines totaling \$525,000 after the Commodity Futures Trading Commission charged that it held speculative positions beyond allowable limits.

The firm was also recently found guilty by a federal court jury of violating federal commodities laws; an appeal is planned.

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To Our Readers

The business pages are now publishing the Deutsche mark futures options of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Today, they are on page 13.

Markets in Malaysia were closed Wednesday because of a holiday.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
411,957	121.25	120.75	121.00	+0.25
385,111	119.75	119.25	119.50	+0.25
375,111	119.75	119.25	119.50	+0.25
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Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1206.16	1198.68	1200.00	-1.32
Trans	121.17	120.75	121.00	+0.25
Util	121.17	120.75	121.00	+0.25
Comp	121.17	120.75	121.00	+0.25

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1206.16	1198.68	1200.00	-1.32
Indus	1206.16	1198.68	1200.00	-1.32
Trans	121.17	120.75	121.00	+0.25
Util	121.17	120.75	121.00	+0.25

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
411,957	121.25	120.75	121.00	+0.25
385,111	119.75	119.25	119.50	+0.25
375,111	119.75	119.25	119.50	+0.25
375,111	119.75	119.25	119.50	+0.25
375,111	119.75	119.25	119.50	+0.25

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1206.16	1198.68	1200.00	-1.32
Declined	1206.16	1198.68	1200.00	-1.32
Unchanged	1206.16	1198.68	1200.00	-1.32
Total Issues	1206.16	1198.68	1200.00	-1.32

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1206.16	1198.68	1200.00	-1.32
Indus	1206.16	1198.68	1200.00	-1.32
Trans	121.17	120.75	121.00	+0.25
Util	121.17	120.75	121.00	+0.25

AMEX Most Actives				
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375,111	119.75	119.25	119.50	+0.25
375,111	119.75	119.25	119.50	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
21	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

At 3 P.M.: NYSE Volume Low

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were broadly lower late Wednesday afternoon in sluggish trading amid investor concerns about high interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 6 in the early going after skidding 12.03 Tuesday, was down 3.76 to 1,208.58 an hour before the close. Several analysts said the Dow, which climbed 109.10 points in August, would test the 1,200 or 1,190 level soon.

Declining stocks led advancing ones by a ratio of 9 to 5. Volume was about 58.1 million shares compared with 52.1 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said this session was almost a replay of Tuesday's session in which prices skidded in slow trading. But there was some buying in utilities stocks, analysts said.

Peter Funniss of Shearson Lehman/American Express said he thinks "institutional decision-makers came back from vacation and are trying to plot what they're going to do before the end of the quarter."

"Right now, the market is directionless," Mr. Funniss said. "Interest rates have not come down and that is the big drawback. Also, investors are watching bonds right now more than they are equities. So, nothing much is happening."

Bond prices were flat to slightly lower. The dollar was higher again on international exchanges but precious metals prices, which skidded Tuesday, were mixed.

Investors were dismayed that yields on three- and six-month Treasury bills rose to their highest level in two years at the weekly auction Tuesday. It was the sixth time in eight weeks the rates have risen.

Experts said recent figures indicate the economy is slowing but it is not going to run out of steam soon, as shown by a 0.7-percent rise in July construction spending. Many wondered if the slowdown was enough to drive down interest rates.

Mobil Corp. and Exxon were active and higher most of the day. Libya, which reportedly lowered prices recently, said it though oil charges would level off soon, according to the latest dispatches.

Public Service Electric & Gas was active with a block of 267,500 shares traded at 23 1/4. Commonwealth Edison made the list with a block trade of 304,000 shares at 25 1/4.

Gulfstream Aerospace was lower after a block of 321,600 shares crossed at 17 1/2.

Carnation Co., which climbed 4 on Tuesday, was active. Nestlé SA, which has agreed to buy Carnation for \$3 billion, said has begun its \$83-a-share tender offer.

AT&T and IBM were active. Japan has picked AT&T as a partner in a five-year program to help the Japanese develop their own computer software. The move is seen as a blow to IBM.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
31	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
41	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

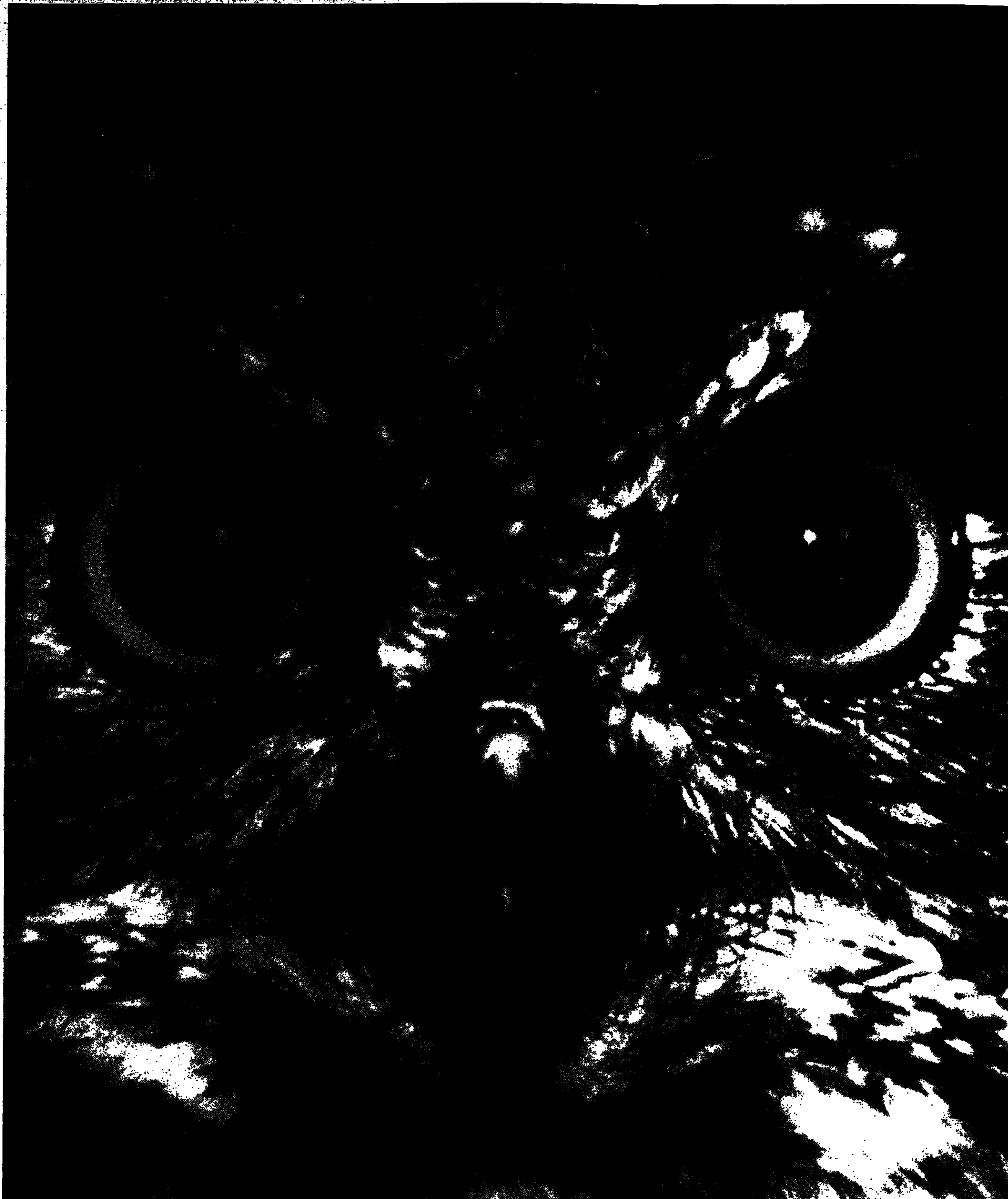
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
51	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
61	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
71	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
81	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
86	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
91	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0			
94	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
00	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
08	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
09	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
86	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
00	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
08	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
09	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	121.25	120.75	AAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		



Exceptional vision. Sometimes a name alone defines it.

We see the future and act with purpose. Confidently.
And with commitment.

We build engines with the best fuel efficiency. Lowest maintenance costs. Unmatched reliability. And we are the only manufacturer with three all-new third-generation turbofans.

Clearly, exceptional vision helps produce lowest cost of ownership for airlines.



**UNITED
TECHNOLOGIES
PRATT & WHITNEY**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

High	Month	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	Low	Close
119	11/94	114	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
118	11/94	113	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
117	11/94	112	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
116	11/94	111	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
115	11/94	110	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
114	11/94	109	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
113	11/94	108	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
112	11/94	107	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
111	11/94	106	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
110	11/94	105	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
109	11/94	104	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
108	11/94	103	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
107	11/94	102	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
106	11/94	101	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
105	11/94	100	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
104	11/94	99	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
103	11/94	98	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
102	11/94	97	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
101	11/94	96	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
100	11/94	95	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
99	11/94	94	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
98	11/94	93	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
97	11/94	92	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
96	11/94	91	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
95	11/94	90	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
94	11/94	89	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
93	11/94	88	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
92	11/94	87	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
91	11/94	86	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
90	11/94	85	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
89	11/94	84	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
88	11/94	83	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
87	11/94	82	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
86	11/94	81	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
85	11/94	80	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
84	11/94	79	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
83	11/94	78	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
82	11/94	77	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
81	11/94	76	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
80	11/94	75	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
79	11/94	74	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
78	11/94	73	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
77	11/94	72	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
76	11/94	71	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
75	11/94	70	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
74	11/94	69	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
73	11/94	68	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
72	11/94	67	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
71	11/94	66	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
70	11/94	65	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
69	11/94	64	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
68	11/94	63	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
67	11/94	62	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
66	11/94	61	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
65	11/94	60	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
64	11/94	59	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
63	11/94	58	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
62	11/94	57	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
61	11/94	56	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
60	11/94	55	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
59	11/94	54	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
58	11/94	53	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
57	11/94	52	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
56	11/94	51	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
55	11/94	50	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
54	11/94	49	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
53	11/94	48	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
52	11/94	47	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
51	11/94	46	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
50	11/94	45	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
49	11/94	44	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
48	11/94	43	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
47	11/94	42	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
46	11/94	41	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
45	11/94	40	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
44	11/94	39	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
43	11/94	38	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
42	11/94	37	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
41	11/94	36	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
40	11/94	35	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
39	11/94	34	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
38	11/94	33	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
37	11/94	32	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
36	11/94	31	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
35	11/94	30	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
34	11/94	29	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
33	11/94	28	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
32	11/94	27	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
31	11/94	26	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
30	11/94	25	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
29	11/94	24	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
28	11/94	23	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
27	11/94	22	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
26	11/94	21	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
25	11/94	20	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
24	11/94	19	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
23	11/94	18	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
22	11/94	17	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
21	11/94	16	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
20	11/94	15	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
19	11/94	14	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
18	11/94	13	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
17	11/94	12	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
16	11/94	11	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
15	11/94	10	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
14	11/94	9	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
13	11/94	8	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
12	11/94	7	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
11	11/94	6	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
10	11/94	5	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
9	11/94	4	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
8	11/94	3	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
7	11/94	2	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
6	11/94	1	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
5	11/94	0	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
4	11/94	0	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
3	11/94	0	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
2	11/94	0	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
1	11/94	0	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%
0	11/94	0	Trico	16	2.9	9	154	37%	37%

Vol. of 1 P.M. _____ 4,780,000
Pres. 1 P.M. vol. _____ 1,970,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

Financial councillors advise investing 10 - 15% of your assets in gold. Why?

Because gold offers the closest thing to real security in an uncertain world.

**Krugerrands - the world's
most trusted gold bullion coins.
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around the globe.**

International Gold Corporation
1, rue de la Rôtisserie
1204 Geneva - Switzerland



X									
52%	33%			3.80	8.0	19	1502	37%	37%
51%	45%			Keros	pt	545	11.4	47	47
37	19			XTRA	z	44	2.5	53%	25%

Z									
34	24	ZoleCs	1.32	4.8	5	26	272	27%	27%
34%	13%	Zepto	4.8	4.1	14	1202	304	19%	20%
		Zeol	pt	4.1	7	12	218	218	218
48	28%	Zerrr	40b	9	10	1008	46%	45%	44
38	28	ZerrME			12	1088	26%	25%	24
34	21%	Zerr	3	1.4	1.8	13	24	24	24
34		Zurnin	1.32	5.3	13	222	24%	24%	24

NYSE Highs-Lows **Sept. 5**

NEW HIGHS 21

Liberto Cui acade NGS aristionk atofA pIA etEI 4 22pf inChvds.	AmEdcal Cenla 66tB Helms s Ovenall SCA 5vc	AmFamily ETTCto n IRT Ppas Omml 4 7Sp SauUnCo	AmNatRes s FedPssd s JamLagw ed PeopleEn Trmwd 2st
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NEW LOWS

Cummins Inc.	Eastman Kodak Co.	Fishbein & Associates Inc.
Dynegy Inc.	Hill Country Bancorp.	Northrop Grumman Corp.
Energy East Corp.	Mission Foods Inc.	PSC Datacom Inc.
Enbridge Energy Services Ltd.	Towle Mfg. Co.	PSA Inc.

High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	S&P	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Yld.
10	12	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
12	14	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
14	16	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
16	18	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	20	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
20	22	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
22	24	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
24	26	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
26	28	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
28	30	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
30	32	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
32	34	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
34	36	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
36	38	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
38	40	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
40	42	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
42	44	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
44	46	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
46	48	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
48	50	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
50	52	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
52	54	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
54	56	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
56	58	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
58	60	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
60	62	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
62	64	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
64	66	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
66	68	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
68	70	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
70	72	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
72	74	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
74	76	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
76	78	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
78	80	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
80	82	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
82	84	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
84	86	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
86	88	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
88	90	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
90	92	Tobacco	28	11	11	17	1					

U									
3%	3%	USA	Ind	13	20	7%	7%	7%	7%
3%	3%	USA	Ind	13	20	7%	7%	7%	7%
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14%	14%	USA	Ind	13	20	7%	7%	7%	7%
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AMEX High-Lows		Sept. 5
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In the first instance please forward a comprehensive CV, or telephone or write for an application form to ANTHONY SPURR, Manager, Executive Selection Division, quoting reference number G1236. Applications are invited from either sex.

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To qualify for this challenging position, first and foremost you must be a committed Christian (Roman Catholic, Protestant or Orthodox), be closely connected with your church, and support the purposes of EDCS. You must have a broad knowledge of the ecumenical movement worldwide, have had international experience,

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Further information will be provided upon request. The closing date for applications is 15 October 1984. Please send full cv, with references, to the Chairman, Ecumenical Development Co-operative Society (EDCS) UA, Utrechtseweg 91, 3818 EB Amersfoort, Netherlands. Telephone: Amersfoort 633122.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Comsat, Prudential, UPI Join in Satellite Venture

By Elizabeth Tucker
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Communications Satellite Corp. said it had reached preliminary agreement to join with Prudential Insurance Co. of America and the principal owners of United Press International in a satellite television broadcasting venture.

Under the terms of the agreement, announced Tuesday, United Satellite Communications Inc., a direct-satellite-broadcast company primarily owned by Prudential, would be folded into Comsat's Satellite Television Corp., a direct-broadcast subsidiary. The two companies had long been rivals.

Comsat will initially own about half of the partnership, which is subject to final approval by UPI and Prudential will split the majority remaining share, while shareholders of United Satellite other than Prudential also would hold a minority interest. Comsat is still seeking additional partners for the venture.

The New York-based United Satellite Communications Inc. was the first of the so-called direct-broadcast companies to beam programs into homes equipped with special satellite antennae. The company was known to be having financial difficulties and Prudential did not want to continue funding it.

At the same time, Comsat said earlier this year that it would not continue to support Satellite Television Corp., its subsidiary formed in 1980, without additional partners. CBS Inc., after six months of discussions, declined to pursue a joint venture with Comsat in Satellite Television Corp.

While direct-satellite broadcasting has been seen as a way to provide television service to both urban and remote areas not normally reached by cable television signals,

many companies have recently dropped plans to enter the market because of problems with servicing the equipment and uncertain market potential. Satellite Television Corp., for example, has yet to beam programming into homes.

Douglas F. Ruhe and William E. Geissler, UPI's majority owners, view their entry into direct satellite broadcasting as a way to diversify the company, which has been trying to resolve severe financial difficulties. Mr. Ruhe said the new venture is not connected with UPI itself, but added: "It is our hope that the benefits of direct-broadcast satellites can help provide UPI access to a low-cost, high-volume data-delivery system to reach businesses and other potential new customers."

The satellite television broadcasting technology also can be used to broadcast data to companies following various industries or topics. "The traditional newspaper and broadcast markets historically have not provided enough margin to make UPI profitable, but this kind of venture could provide a means for UPI to reach new subscribers in new markets," Mr. Ruhe said.

At the same time, Comsat said Satellite Television Corp. will benefit from the merger. "We're delighted that we will now be able to work with USCL, which has had unique operating experience and a base of strong talent that will benefit the partnership, assuming that the agreements are finalized," said a Comsat spokesman.

Comsat had long been a critic of USCL's business plan in which the company leased space on lower-powered satellites and sold larger satellite antennae than Comsat had proposed. Comsat had thought smaller, easier-to-install antennae would be more readily accepted in a suburban market.

IBM PC to Run Machine Tools

New York Times Service
CHICAGO — Cincinnati Milacron Inc., one of the largest machine-tool makers in the United States, says it will market the first machine-tool control system that uses the IBM Personal Computer. The system is expected to make it easier to program machine tools to cut, drill or shape metal.

The new system, to be introduced Wednesday at the International Machine Tool Show here, was developed by International Business Machines Corp. and Cincinnati Milacron.

A programmer presumably can simply tell an IBM Personal Computer what the shape and size of the metal is to be. Then the computer will calculate what motions the machine should make to achieve the result, and it will tell both the machine-tool operator and the machine what steps are to take.

ICL Says Fujitsu to Continue Accords After STC Merger

Reuters
LONDON — Fujitsu of Japan will continue its joint agreements with ICL, the British computer maker, after ICL's merger with Standard Telephones & Cables, ICL said Wednesday.

Fujitsu had the right to terminate the agreements, relating chiefly to technology and components for ICL's future mainframe computers, if ICL were taken over. STC's agreed upon bid for ICL, which values the company at £425 million (\$552 million), consists of one STC ordinary share for every three ICL ordinary shares, with a 90 pence per share limited-cash alternative. The statement said STC has now asked ITT Corp. to reduce its shareholding in the merged STC-ICL group to under 25 percent by the end of March next year.

This request follows recent talks between STC and ICL over the future development of the two businesses. STC decided that a stake of over 25 percent held by

ITT could impose legal and commercial constraints on both the completion of the merger and the long-term growth of the enlarged group.

ITT has agreed to reduce its holding in the merged group to 24 percent over the next seven months, subject to the STC offer becoming unconditional. ITT, which held up to 35 percent of ICL, had earlier said it would maintain its holding at 29.9 percent.

The British Trade and Industry Department announced, meanwhile, that the proposed merger will not be referred to the British Monopolies Commission.

The general relations agreement between ITT and STC will not be terminated with the reduction in ITT's stake, the ICL statement said. STC will propose an amendment to its articles of association after the offer becomes unconditional to preserve ITT's existing rights under the agreement.

COMPANY NOTES

Ajinomoto Co. has announced that it will expand sales of amino acid sweeteners using aspartame in late September, in anticipation of an increase in demand for low-calorie sweeteners in Japan. A spokesman said the company aims for first-year sales of 300 million yen (\$1.24 million) for three new types of sweeteners.

Apollo Enterprises Ltd. has agreed to sell 16.1 million shares, or 44 percent, of its Taiwan-based subsidiary, Apollo Hotel Development Ltd., for 160.96 million Taiwan dollars (\$4.1 million), the Singapore-based company said.

Dresdner Bank AG's management board spokesman, Hans Friderichs, will take a leave of absence for the forthcoming trial of officials

who have been accused in the Flick tax case, the bank announced. Mr. Friderichs, a former minister, has been accused of accepting funds of behalf of West Germany's Free Democratic Party from the Flick group, in return for tax breaks.

Financial Corp. of America's new chairman, William J. Popejoy, has been named chairman and chief executive officer of American Savings & Loan Association, FCA's largest subsidiary. He replaces J. Foster Fluetsch, who also stepped down as vice president and director of FCA. No reason was given for Mr. Fluetsch's departure.

Ford Motor Co. has indicated that it will not increase the base prices of its two smallest cars in

1985, and that increases in the prices of most other models will range from less than 1 percent to 6.5 percent. Final prices for 1985 models will be released before the models are introduced on Oct. 4.

Nomura Securities Co. said it expects to report a current profit of 133 billion yen (\$55 million) for the year ending in September, compared with 121.34 billion yen a year earlier. The dividend, announced with the company results, expected in mid-November, will rise to 7.5 yen, from 7 yen a year earlier.

Pergamon Press Ltd., the private company owned by Robert Maxwell, said it has increased its stake in Fleet Holdings PLC to 13.12 million ordinary shares, or 15.54 percent of Fleet.

Race Under Way to Make Better Liquid-Crystal Displays

(Continued from Page 7)
sey, arm of Japan's \$4-billion Sharp Corp.

The U.S. companies "have a long way to go in terms of automating their manufacturing" and getting their costs down, said one West Coast analyst. Still, most analysts and many venture capitalists say that their technological acumen offsets their small size.

Ironically, Crystalvision, a five-year-old company that will gross less than \$1 million this year, already has developed liquid-crystal technology that can display Japanese characters — something not even the Japanese have done yet. Crystalvision is located in Sunnyvale, California.

According to Howard Morgan, president of Renaissance Technologies, a venture-capital firm that is backing Crystalvision, the company is in general a year or so ahead of the Japanese. "Which in this industry is a big lead time."

Similarly, Panelvison, a Pittsburgh company founded four years ago by a group of former Westinghouse researchers, says it already is selling LCDs for portable computers, and it will soon introduce a larger, high-contrast screen.

Panelvison's sales are unlikely to top \$100,000 in 1984, but Thomas C. Maloney, the company's marketing vice president, says that ini-

tial response to the larger screen is such that Panelvison could gross "somewhere under \$100 million" a year within the next five years.

None of the manufacturers, Japanese or American, of liquid-crystal displays are out of the technological woods yet, however. LCDs typically cost as much as 20 percent more than cathode-ray tubes, without the high clarity that the tubes provide. Other flat-panel technologies, such as electroluminescence and International Business Machines Corp.'s plasma technology, are even more expensive than

LCDs, but they come closer to providing the high clarity that computer users want.

Indeed, would-be sellers of liquid-crystal displays for computers are facing a Catch 22 situation. With computer price wars becoming commonplace, few computer makers are likely to jump at any technology that will make their products less readable or force them to raise their prices. Yet, unless LCD makers can sell enough displays to get per-unit costs down, "the flat panels don't have a chance," warned Mr. Rudenberg of A.D. Little.

For now, LCDs have been confined to knee-top computer models such as those made by Tandy, Apple and Hewlett-Packard, most of which use small screens that display a maximum 16 lines of text. The large-area LCDs will "really take off," said Mr. Rudenberg, when they appear in the same 25-line by 80-character display format that has become standard in larger personal computers.

That is about to happen. Sharp is set to introduce the first 25-by-80 liquid-crystal display next month, while Epson says it will offer its

version early next year. Epson plans to sell the displays for about \$120 each in bulk quantity, compared with less than \$100 for cathode ray tubes. Norio Niwa, Epson's general manager of international marketing, said he expects that price to fall to the \$70-\$80 range by 1986.

Most makers still are wrestling with ways to make liquid-crystal displays more readable. Because they rely on reflected light, LCDs consume very little power. But they often are hard to see and become nearly invisible when viewed from the side.



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360	1525-1575	1500-1550	1500-1550	1500-1550
370	1575-1625	1550-1600	1550-1600	1550-1600
380	1625-1675	1600-1650	1600-1650	1600-1650
390	1675-1725	1650-1700	1650-1700	1650-1700
400	1725-1775	1700-1750	1700-1750	1700-1750
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U.S. Futures

Sept. 5

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Grains

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Metals

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Stocks

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Food

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Oil

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Gold

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Options

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

DM Futures Options

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Dividends

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London Commodities

Sept. 5

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Paris Commodities

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London Metals

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Cash Prices

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Jellyfish Close

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Nuclear Reactor

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Company Earnings

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Asian Commodities

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

S&P 100 Index Options

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

DM Futures Options

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Dividends

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Floating Rate Notes

Sept. 5

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Dollar

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Industrials

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Stock Indexes

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Commodity Indexes

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Market Guide

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Autos Tax Free

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

International Classified

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Services

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Books

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Escorts & Guides

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

International Escort Service

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Caprice Escort Service

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London West Escort Service

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London Belgravia Escort Service

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Regency

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Worldwide Multilingual Escort Service

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

USA & Transworld

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

American

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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London

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High	Low					

London

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

London

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on September 3, 1984: U.S. \$130.69.

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SPORTS

Bassett, Turnbull in Semis; Lloyd Upsets Sundstrom

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Canadian Carling Bassett and Australian Wendy Turnbull scored upset victories here Wednesday to barrel into the women's semifinals of the U.S. Open tennis championships.

Meanwhile, Chris Evert Lloyd, the No. 2 seed who is seeking her seventh open title, advanced by beating West German Sylvia Hanika, 6-2, 6-3.

Bassett ousted third-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-3, while Turnbull rallied to defeat No. 4 Pam Shriver, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Bassett will face Evert in the semifinals; Turnbull will meet the winner of the match between top-seeded Martina Navratilova and Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia.

Bassett, 16, is playing her first tournament since Wimbledon because of mononucleosis. She was devastating with her passing shots and lobs, repeatedly trapping Mandlikova whenever the Czech ventured to the net. Mandlikova also had problems with her first serve, and Bassett, who is seeded 14th, jumped all over her second offerings.

Late Tuesday, defending titlist and five-time champion Jimmy Connors joined Mats Wilander and surprise winners Gene Mayer and John Lloyd in the men's quarterfinals.

Connors, seeded third, crushed 16th-seeded Joakim Nystrom, 7-6, 6-3.

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

6-0, 6-3, after struggling through the first set. Third-seeded Wilander stopped Tim Mayotte, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6. Lloyd, Evert's husband, upset No. 9 Henrik Sundstrom, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, becoming the first British man to reach the quarterfinals here since Mark Cox in 1966 — and Mayer shocked 13th-seeded Tomas Smid, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

Earlier on the rain-interrupted day, top-seeded John McEnroe had gained the quarter by ousting qualifier Robert Green, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. In Tuesday's only women's match, Hanika defeated Petra Huber, 6-4, 7-5. Because of the rain, most of the day's matches, including the Mandlikova-Bassett quarterfinal, were postponed.

The men's quarterfinal pairings: McEnroe vs. Mayer, Connors vs.

Lloyd, No. 15 Pat Cash vs. Wilander and No. 5 Andres Gomez vs. second-seeded Ivan Lendl.

Nystrom held his own through the first set as Connors had trouble serving. But once they got to the tiebreaker, which Connors won 7-4, it was all his way.

The Swede's usually dependable groundstrokes deserted him completely, as he repeatedly hit long or into the net. Connors took advantage every mistake to post his 71st U.S. Open career victory, tying him with Bill Tilden for third place behind Evert (76) and Vic Seixas (75).

Nystrom said his failure to convert two set points in the opening set was on his mind in the second. He remarked Connors: "Once a set's over, it's over. You just go on, continue, try to forget about it."

"I can understand where it would have been on his mind, but I wonder what would have happened if he had won the set. Would it have still been on his mind?"

Mayer, once ranked as high as fifth in the world but unseeded this year, gained the quarters here for only the second time. But he was at his best against Smid, using his deft

touch to move the Czechoslovak out of position. Smid, who plays one of the most demanding schedules in the world, appeared sluggish and was never in the contest.

Mayotte jumped on top, breaking Wilander in the third game of their opening set. But the Swede, grooving his groundstrokes, broke back in the sixth game and again in the 10th for the set.

Wilander took a 4-1 lead in the second set, only to have Mayotte, a serve-and-volley specialist who does well in major tournaments, come back to within 4-5. But Wilander broke again in the 10th game for a 2-0 sets lead, which Wilander won in a breeze, 7-2.

For Lloyd, the fairy tale continues. After Sundstrom captured the opening set, Lloyd only lost his serve once — in the sixth game of the third set. He closed out the match with a backhand cross-court volley and then thrust his fist skyward in victory.

"I just felt it was my day," said Lloyd, who in 1980 had dropped to 350th in the world in the computer rankings. "I didn't feel like I could really lose. In the first set, I was a

bit edgy. But I felt it was in my hands. I don't mean any disrespect to Henrik, but I felt it was there for my taking. I didn't think he was hurting me. I just went and grabbed it."

The match took nearly seven hours to complete, although the two were on court for only two hours, 10 minutes. There were two rain delays, the last lasting 31 minutes, the second slightly more than four hours.

Connors said he wasn't surprised to find Lloyd waiting for him in the quarters. "He's been playing good tennis. He's beaten a lot of good guys to get there."

As usual, Connors played an animated game, reacting to Tuesday's crowd — which in turn was reacting to him. "I was having a good time out there," he said.

"I sat around all day. Didn't get to hit any balls because of the rain. I just wanted to get out there and try to get going."

Lloyd said he is "very superstitious" — I think a lot of players are — and I think I've only lost once in the first round here in the 10 times I've played it. And that was to Jimmy [in 1981].

"But I think I'm a much, much better player now than I've ever been. Jimmy's ranked third in the world — obviously one of the great players — but I'm not going to be overawed by playing him."

Neither, for that matter is Mayer, who will hook up with McEnroe. "I've played well against him, beaten him," Mayer said. "I had a rough match against him the last time we met in the open." McEnroe, winning, 4-6, 7-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1 in the 1983 quarters. "Win or lose, hopefully this one'll be shorter."



Catcher Ron Hodges put a sure tag on George Hendrick in Tuesday's first inning, but the Cardinal outfielder went on to drive in four runs in a 12-2 rout that left the Mets seven games out of first place.

Cubs Beat Fading Phillies, 7-2

United Press International
PHILADELPHIA — Scott Sanderson scattered 13 hits in posting his first victory since July 29 and Ron Cey drove in three runs with a home run and single here Tuesday night to lead the surging Chicago Cubs to a 7-2 triumph over the Philadelphia Phillies.

With back-to-back victories in the two-game series, the Cubs, who have won nine of their last 10 games, all but destroyed any

place Chicago in the Eastern Division. Darryl Strawberry hit his 20th home run of the year for New York.

Pirates 5, Expos 3

In Montreal, Jason Thompson singled in two runs to highlight a three-run ninth that rallied Pittsburgh to a 5-3 verdict over the Expos. Reliever Rod Scurry (4-6) picked up the victory and Kent Tekulve earned his 12th save. Tony Pena, who capped the final inning with an RBI sacrifice fly, hit his 13th home run of the season.

Braves 8, Astros 7

In Atlanta, Dale Murphy's two-run seventh-inning homer tied the game and Alex Trevino broke the deadlock with a leadoff home run in the eighth, lifting the Braves past Houston, 8-7. Jose Cruz hit a three-run homer in the fifth that gave the Astros a 6-2 lead.

Reds 8, Giants 3

In San Francisco, Eric Davis' second home run of the game, a three-run shot, highlighted a six-run eighth that propelled Cincinnati past the Giants, 8-3. Winner Mario Soto (14-7) struck out five in his seven innings' work.

Red Sox 3, Brewers 1

In Milwaukee, Al Nipper pitched a seven-hitter to pace Boston's 3-1 defeat of the Brewers. Nipper (8-5) struck out six and walked none in registering his fourth complete game of the season.

Royals 4, Twins 1

In Kansas City, Missouri, Frank White broke a 1-1 tie with a sixth-inning single and Dan Quisenberry earned his 37th of the year as the Royals downed Minnesota, 4-1, to move within a game of the first-place Twins in the Western Division.

Mariners 6, Rangers 3

In Arlington, Texas, Al Cowens' RBI double broke a 3-3 tie and Seattle added two more runs in the 13th en route to a 6-3 victory over Texas. The Mariners have won seven straight in Arlington Stadium.

White Sox 12, A's 2

In Chicago, Greg Walker hit two three-run homers for a career-high six runs batted in and Tom Seaver racked up his 286th major-league victory as the White Sox bombed Oakland, 12-2. Seaver (13-9) yielded six hits over his eight innings of work. (UPI, AP)

Cyclist LeMond Keeps His Contract Options Open

By Samuel Abr
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Greg LeMond, the 1983 professional bicycling world champion, strongly denied



Greg LeMond
Winning the '83 world title

Wednesday published reports that he had jumped teams and signed a \$1-million contract for the next three years.

"I haven't signed anything," LeMond said in a telephone interview from his home in Kortrijk, Belgium. "We've done a lot of talking but it's not certain yet that I'll be leaving Renault." His contract for that team runs through 1985.

The 23-year-old LeMond, an American, has raced for Renault since he turned professional in 1981. Regarded as a coming superstar of professional bicycling, LeMond finished third this year in his debut in the Tour de France, the world's major bicycling race. The tour was won by Laurent Fignon of Renault, with Bernard Hinault of La Vie Claire (formerly of Renault) second.

La Vie Claire is the team that LeMond had signed with for 1985, abrogating his contract with Renault. Bernard Tapie, the French businessman who sponsors the team, said, according to a United Press International dispatch from Paris, it was "up to him to free himself of his other commitments."

But LeMond made clear Wednesday that he was still negotiating to remain with Renault. "I'd like to stay with Renault," he said. "If I knew Renault was going to sign me for three more years with the same kind of deal, Tapie has offered, I'd sign with them. But if things can't work out with Renault, I'll go with Tapie." Professional riders occasionally jump teams but rarely with reputations or salaries like LeMond's.

He confirmed that Tapie had offered \$1 million over three years, a huge figure in a sport where many professionals make no more than the equivalent of \$15,000 a year. LeMond's salary with Renault is believed to be about \$200,000 a year plus such various bonuses as the rent on his home in Belgium, assorted company cars and eight round-trip airline tickets to the United States for LeMond and his wife Kathy, also an American.

In addition, LeMond makes up to \$5,000 for appearances in criteriums, which are one-day exhibition races. He rides in 30 or 40 a year and said, for example, that he was leaving Thursday for two weeks of criteriums in Italy and Norway. His total annual earnings, estimated to be nearly \$500,000, include endorsement fees — the center of his troubles with Renault, he said.

"They've let several companies abuse my name," LeMond complained. "There are five companies I've got lawsuits going against because they say I've endorsed their products — brakes, saddles, all the components. Renault promised they'd help me fight them, but they haven't done a thing." He added that his father, who serves as his occasional business agent, would be coming to Paris on Thursday to discuss this problem with Renault officials.

"They don't want to talk about my future," LeMond said of Renault. "It's a firm offer from Tapie and it kind of secures my future." Tapie was not available for comment Wednesday.

LeMond said he expected no legal problems in breaking his Renault contract. "We really don't have a formal contract," he said. "And I've had my lawyers look at what we do have and they say there won't be any problem since it's so one-sided. Besides, no team really wants to keep a rider who doesn't want to ride for it. It winds up with everybody unhappy. When Hinault left, he still had four years to go on his contract but they let him out of it."

He denied that his possible switch to the Vie Claire team reflected any unhappiness with his teammates, especially Fignon, who won the Tour de France for the second successive year and is only a year older than LeMond. "Fignon and I are good friends," LeMond insisted. "It's the best team in the world and Cyrille Guimard is the best coach in the world. I've got a lot of friends there, but the way La Vie Claire is building itself up, it may be the second-best team around."

Formed in 1983 after Hinault, four times a winner of the tour, quit Renault in a personality clash with Guimard, La Vie Claire has bolstered itself strongly in the last month. First, it signed Kim Andersen, a Dane, when his Coop team announced it would fold, and then Steve Bauer, the Canadian who finished second in the Los Angeles Olympic road race and third in the world championship road race for professionals last Sunday in Barcelona.

LeMond came in 27th in that race, run in such heat and humidity that only 31 riders finished of the 119 who started. Afterward the American created a stir when he charged that a top Italian rider, Moreno Argentin, had offered to help him on payment of 20 million lire (about \$10,000). Such offers are not rare in professional cycling but are not often made a public issue.

"I don't know how serious he really was," LeMond said Wednesday, backing off a bit from his original charge. "Maybe he was just trying to stir me up."

He added that the Italian team had dogged him throughout the race and refused to relay him. "I could have finished higher," LeMond argued, "but Argentin just sat on my rear wheel and I didn't want to bring him up to Bauer and then have Argentin win the sprint. He's a pretty good sprinter." LeMond and Bauer became close friends while training together for the world championships.

"So we came to a standstill the last two laps — me refusing to move up and Argentin refusing to leave my wheel and help. You don't mark one man in a world championship. It was like he was saying, 'I don't care who wins as long as it's not you.' Argentin, who has denied that he asked LeMond for money, finished 17th in the race, 3 minutes 4 seconds behind the winner, Claude Criquielien of Belgium. LeMond recorded the same time as the Italian.



John Lloyd
The fairy tale continues.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Score	Winning Pitcher	Losing Pitcher
Atlanta	12-2	Scott Sanderson	Steve Carlton
San Diego	10-1	Greg Maddux	Tim Lincecum
Los Angeles	10-1	Greg Maddux	Tim Lincecum
St. Louis	10-1	Greg Maddux	Tim Lincecum
San Francisco	12-2	Greg Maddux	Tim Lincecum
San Diego	10-1	Greg Maddux	Tim Lincecum
Los Angeles	10-1	Greg Maddux	Tim Lincecum
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Los Angeles	10-1	Greg Maddux	Tim Lincecum
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ART BUCHWALD

The Men of the Year

WASHINGTON — After a quiet summer, the "Man and Woman of the Year" dinner invitations are starting to roll in again. Honoring a distinguished man or woman is now one of the most popular ways of raising money for a worthy cause. The only trouble is that there are so many causes that it is hard to choose which one you want to get involved with. The people who run charity functions don't take rejection easily.



Buchwald

Last spring I got a call from a guy named Marty, who said he was telephoning Jonathan Leverage, president of the International Cheating

had to do when I allowed you to use my name on the dinner committee," I yelled.

"Woody's not asking you to do anything but make a few phone calls to friends to insure the dinner doesn't go into the red."

"I'm not going to sell any tables."

"Well, what about taking one for yourself?"

"I don't want to take a table for \$2,500. I'll buy two tickets and that's it."

"All right, but I can't promise you you'll sit with, because if you don't take an entire table you could get stuck with some awfully tacky people."

"For 500 bucks, I'll have to take my chances."

"O.K., now you want to talk about the program?"

"What program?"

"The printed program honoring Woody Wonderful which will be handed out at the dinner. A full gold page tribute costs \$5,000, a silver page \$3,000, and a black-and-white page \$1,500."

"I don't want an advertisement in the program."

"If you don't take a page we can't invite you to the dinner in Woody's suite."

"I don't care about going to the reception. I'm not even going to the dinner."

"If you don't show up Woody's going to be terribly hurt. He told me personally he was hoping to see you there."

"What dinner?"

"The one where they've made you 'Man of the Year'."

"Holy smokes, did my staff get me into another one of those deals without telling me?"

"Didn't you even know you were doing a benefit for the Disabled Polo Players Retirement Home?"

"Who can keep track of what my stupid manager lines up for me?"

"Marty said you told him it was the greatest honor you had ever gotten in your life."

"Who's Marty?"

"The guy who called and said you'd never talk to me again if I didn't come to your dinner."

Three weeks later I got the call from Marty, who said the tables weren't moving and was wondering if I could possibly unload a number of them at \$2,500 each as a favor to my buddy Woody.

"You said there was nothing I

agreed and stupidly believed that was the end of it."

□

As luck would have it I ran into Woody the next day and said, "I'm sorry I can't be at your dinner next week at the Waldorf."

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Directed by Steven Spielberg, it is the sixth highest grossing film in history. A record 650,000 videocassettes have been sold.

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Everything Is Going Right for Sigourney Weaver

By Stephanie Mansfield

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Sigourney Weaver.

The name alone would be enough to

conjure up a soigné, red-slim 6-foot siren,

but it's the face that stops traffic as she

glides into her favorite West Side bakery

for breakfast. Translucent skin, patrician

nose, high forehead, tousled, naturally

wavy auburn hair and eyes like two very

expensive chocolate-covered caramels. Im-

ported. From another planet.

Smart, strong, on the cusp of superstar-

dom, currently appearing in the screen's

biggest summer smash, "Ghostbusters,"

and on Broadway in David Rabe's sold-out

hit play, "Hurlyburly," directed by Mike

Nichols.

On top of that she's getting married in

October to Jim Simpson, a theatrical direc-

tor, who at 28 is six years her junior. If that

wasn't enough to light up the envy meter,

she was just named one of America's 10

most beautiful women by Harper's Bazaar.

It has definitely been her year.

What about all this attention and ro-

mantic bliss. Has envy suddenly become a

problem?

"I hope so," she said, eyes narrowing,

chin jutting out, a small smile creasing her

lips. Actually, her friends are delighted.

"Because it shows that if I can do it, so can

they."

Weaver may be the only actress in New

York who has her very own linen-cloth-

topped table at one of Manhattan's finest

breakfast spots. She ordered scrambled

eggs and bacon, poured two fingers of

cream into her coffee, sat back into her

favorite vinyl booth and sighed over the

clinking of coffee cups.

"I think people think it's funny that I

have this big blockbuster hit and I'm in a

play and I'm getting married," she said. "I

think they think it's too much. That's why

they say, 'I just liked the name.' She had

spotted it in F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The

Great Gatsby."

Her father, Sylvester (Pat) Weaver,

served for a time as president of NBC and

is known as "the father of the TV talk

show." His credits include "Your Show

Shows," "The Tonight Show" and "To-

day." He quit in 1956 and tried unsuccessfully

to start a fourth network. He is now a

communications consultant in California.

His daughter went through typical ad-

olescent phases, from Beatlemania to week-

end revolutionary to living in a tree house

dressed as an elf. After college, she dabbled

in modeling. "I tried it for a summer, but I

was so bad at it, I gave it up. I was bad at

every aspect of it. I was bad at being silent

and pretty and I was bad at being so into

the look. I was bad at every single part of it

except the money." She bites into a strip

of bacon. "I hated the way they treated me

and the clothes were squarish."

The theater beckoned. There was, she

says now, "always the feeling that I'm not

being ambitious enough or that I'm moving

too slowly. My parents, of course, felt that

if I wanted to go into films I should go out

to Hollywood when I was 22 or 23, and I

really wasn't interested in doing it there."

Doing it her way, she became a off-

Broadway stage actress and sometime writ-

er who has made five films in the past five

years: two commercial hits, two critical

successes and one flop. In Ridley Scott's

1979 sci-fi thriller "Alien," she raves

as Ripley, the last officer left on board the



Sigourney Weaver in "Ghostbusters": This appears to be her year.

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1979 sci-fi thriller "Alien," she raves

as Ripley, the last officer left on board the

monster-inhabited spaceship. Nostradamus.

One of the last sequences has Weaver strip

down to her underwear, a scene that still

provokes a hefty amount of fan mail.

Then came a Newsweek cover, followed

by a starring role in "Eyes of the Tiger" op-

posite her good friend William Hurt. In Peter

Weir's "The Year of Living Dangerously,"

she hit her stride as the seductive, mysteri-

ous British foreign service officer who falls

in love with an Australian journalist,

played by Mel Gibson. She was cast in her

first comedy role opposite Chevy Chase in

"Deal of the Century," generally regarded

as a stinker.

Weaver leaned forward and explained

that she always knew she would be success-

ful. "I do believe there are certain fairy

god-moments or something. Guardian spirits

that have watched over me. I certainly feel

protected. I really do. I always had this

feeling that I would be able to accomplish

what it was I could accomplish."

Is her privileged background responsible

for that feeling?

"I certainly know a lot of people who

came from the same upbringing that I did

who don't have that, so I don't think you

can just write it off to that."

"I still wonder what it is. For instance, I

was in school [Yale Drama School] with

Meryl Streep. Meryl was much more ad-

vanced than we were in terms of knowing

what she wanted and her drive and her

persistence. She was ready to be successful

from the rest of us were just messing

around. There comes a certain point in

every person's life when they say, 'I'm not

going to mess around anymore. I'm going

to go for what I want.' Everyone has a

different timetable for that. I also think

you can't expect too much from yourself.

There are probably people in everybody's

life who seem to have gotten everything

they want done sooner.

"For the first time in my life I'm hearing

from friends I went to school with who say,

'You've been working so hard and so long

and look how it's paid off for you.' I'm

amazed. I was like hitting my head against

a wall for years while they were making

money and getting married and things like

that. It seems strange to me and wonderful

that they're suddenly acknowledging me

for the fact that I've been on one track for a

long time."

"In fact, I would say from my upbring-

ing, I would have a very cynical attitude

toward this business because my father's

career was very up and down, and actually

that was a gift to me in a strange way

because I knew I couldn't count on the

business being fair to me or anything being

fair. That you're only as good as what you

did that day."

Weaver is known for her professional-

ism, and also for her ability to take

chances. During rehearsal of "Hurlybur-

ly," she improvised one particular scene by

straddling William Hurt while beginning

to undress, a move that prompted her co-

star to mutter, "You've got to be brave."

"I don't really think I'm brave," she

shrugged. "I don't think I'm cowardly, but

things I choose to do —" Her voice trailed

off. "I would say it took more bravery in

the beginning when I was being offered

things I didn't want to spend my life doing.

Nothing wrong with TV series, but I knew I

wasn't in the business to do it."

Weaver said she was not terribly good at

handling celebrity status.

Fighting off the fans who cluster at the

stage entrance is a daily headache. "I'm not

terribly good at it. You have two shows a

day and you deal with it four times in one

day and I think that's asking too much,

frankly."